The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,805 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1886.
L SUTLEJ	4149	800	A. H. Johnson	8th Oct.
M BENGAL	45.0	8 0	W. B. Andrews	15th „
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd „
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. Haselwood	29th „
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	5th Nov.
M PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	12th „
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th „
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	15th Oct.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	29th „
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 15, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	15th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	3rd Nov.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept, 15, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3,500	550	4th October.
THISBE	A. Ballovich	3,500	500	16th „
VORWARTS	F. Radonicich.	2,800	450	3rd Nov.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	600	16th „
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	3rd Dec.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	16th „

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deo.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1:0

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	4th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 1st Oct. 1886

BOMBAY TO MAURITIUS.

THE BRIG "ROSARIO" will sail on or about 7th October, and has accommodation for about six Cabin passengers.

For rates of passage, &c., apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

PRINTING INK.—Best printing ink ever introduced into India. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for India for this printing ink. The best and cheapest in the market.

F. FISCHER & Co.
Meadow Street, Bombay.

AMERICAN STEAM ENGINES WORKED BY MINERAL OIL.

THESE engines are the best and cheapest in the world worked by kerosine-oil or other mineral oil.

Automatic in its fuel and water-supply, thereby rendering an engineer or fireman unnecessary.
Absolutely safe from explosion.
Puts out fire and re-lights it again when required.
The moment work is done expenses stop.
No dust, no dirt, no trouble.
For particulars apply to

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.
Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, Nagpur and Chh. State Railway up to 2 p. m. of 25th October 1886, for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES required for this Railway.

Forms of Tender, condition of contract, and list of stores to be supplied can be had on application to the store-keeper of the line or undersigned on payment of rupee one.

Tenders should be marked thus—Tenders for supply of stores.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept lowest or any Tender.

J. Y. DAVIDSON,
Manager,
Nagpur and Chh. State Railway.
Nagpur, 22nd September 1886.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Circle forests for the season 1886-87, which is estimated at:—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000
Belgaum Taluka	1,700
Total	5,700

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,003
Central Division of Kanara	310
Southern Division of Kanara	2,120
Total	4,433

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per Khandi for the Kanara Hirdas, if delivered at the Depots on the road sides in the forests, or Rs. 10 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta, and Honawar Bunders will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the Depots in the forests; but no tender of less than Rs. 8 for the former and Rs. 10 for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 12th of October, 1886.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forest, S. C.
Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Camp Poona,
4th September, 1886.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 8th October, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 4th October, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,908 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st October, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.

OF great value as a Nutritive Tonic, and for counteracting weakness arising from want of power in the organs of digestion to assimilate food. Extremely useful in Anæmia, and much recommended by Medical men as one of the most palatable and efficient of Ferruginous preparations.

Per Bottle—Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, Limited.

ON and after the 10th October 1886, this Company will sell by its own agents their best Crysal Ice unequalled by any in India, in any quantity, at two pies per lb., at the Company's Factory in the Fort and the following depots:—

Fort	In Pow Bazzar.
Town	Crawford Market.
„	Pydhownee.
„	Chira Bazzar
„	Grant Road.
„	Khumballa.
„	Byculla.
Bandora	Near the Station

SADANAND BALCRISHNA & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 23rd September 1886.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY is prepared to receive TENDERS from competent persons for the food supplies required on the TANSA DAM WORKS up to the 15th June 1892.

Printed copies of form of Tender and conditions of contract can be obtained on payment of Re 1, at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Tansa Works, Municipal Buildings. No Tender will be accepted unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash.

Tenders sealed and endorsed on the cover "Tender for food supplies Tansa Dam Works" will be received at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner up to 2 p.m. on Monday, the 11th instant.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st October, 1886.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction (in part) of a New Upper-Storeyed Export Store Room in the Grand Arsenal, Bombay.

2. Bills of quantities, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of Tenders can be had and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences' Office, Fort, during Office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to noon on the 4th October, 1886, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 400, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of Bombay.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Colonel, RE.,
Executive Engineer, B. D.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, Bombay, 20th Sept. 1886

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of PURE CLEAN TALLOW as the Company may require from time to time during twelve months, commencing 1st November next (estimated total quantity 40 tons).

Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Tallow" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus up to 1 p. m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 6th October next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

A small sample say 8 oz. must accompany each tender.

Forms upon which only Tenders will be received can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500.

The agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 13th September 1886.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the Administrator-General, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

ALFRED LITTLEWOOD, late of the Firm of Messrs. W. C. Smith and Co., Painters, House Decorators, &c., Bombay.
DORABJEE DADABHOY KIKA, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant.
PETER VANDERHIDE, late of Bombay, Eurasian Inhabitant.
CHARLES ASHBY BATES, late Railway Platform Inspector, Khandwa.
EDWARD RICHARDS, late Tunnelman in the employ of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.
JAMES DAWSON, Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland and late of Chindwara, Central Provinces.
HENRY ALFRED LEWIS, late Surgeon Major, Indian Medical Department.
WILLIAM WHITE SPRAGUE, late of Heathfield, Upper Tulse Hill, in the County of Surrey and of No. 14, Sherbome Lane, in the City of London, Engraver and Printer.
FRANCIS CORBET SINGLETON, C. B., late Colonel, 28th Regiment, Bombay Infantry.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.
Administrator-Genl's Office, High Court, Bombay, 18th September 1886.

AERATED WATERS AND NON-INTOXICATING BEVERAGES.

TREACHER AND CO., Ld., have the pleasure to inform their numerous Patrons that their Soda Water Godowns are now completely fitted with entirely NEW MACHINERY AND APPARATUS OF THE MOST MODERN AND APPROVED KIND; and they are now in a position to supply their Constituents with Ærated Waters of very superior quality, produced by the best and newest methods.

The production of absolutely pure Ærated Waters, brisk, invigorating and highly charged with gas, claim their special attention; the Factory is kept entirely to itself with separate staff and superintendence, the whole being under the charge of an experienced English Chemist.

To produce wholesome Ærated Beverages it is absolutely necessary to have pure water to work with, therefore special care is taken in the filtration and purification of the water used in the operation, it being subjected daily to chemical tests to verify its perfect freedom from contamination.

AS THE BRISKNESS OF ÆRATED WATERS is dependent upon the amount of Carbonic Acid Gas contained in them in solution, it is advantageous, especially in hot climates, to cool down the water as far as practicable before opening the bottles, otherwise the moment the cork is withdrawn the larger portion of the fixed gas leaves the water with a report, the loudness of which is proportioned to the heat of the fluid, Carbonic Acid Gas being much more soluble in cold than in warm water. The escape of the gas leaves the water weak and vapid compared with its pungent condition if first cooled; and such is a source of dissatisfaction amongst consumers, who ordinarily, but erroneously, attribute it to insufficient æration of the water.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine, presented in an agreeable form.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.		Per doz. Rs.	a.
Soda Water	0	12	Ozo	2	0
Tonic Water (the original)	1	0	Raspberryade	1	0
Seltzer Water, introduced by T. & Co.	1	0	Ærated Water	0	12
Lemonade	1	0	Potash Water	0	12
Gingerade	1	0	Lithia Water	1	8
Ginger Ale	1	8	Vichy Water	1	4
Limeade	1	8	Citrate of Potash Water	1	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

BEER AND STOUT.

WE desire to call special attention to the undermentioned brands, for which we are sole Agents in this Presidency. We can strongly recommend them as being in every way suitable for consumption in India, as they have been specially brewed of a light gravity to meet the prevailing taste.

	Rs.	a.	
READ BROS.			
BASS'S ALE, "Dog's-head" bottling—			
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	Rs. 18	0	Cash.
Per case of 6 dozen pints	„ 24	12	„
GUINNESS' STOUT, "Dog's-head" bottling—			
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	„ 18	0	„
Per case of 6 dozen pints	„ 24	12	„
JOHN AITCHISON & Co., EDINBURGH.			
LIGHT BRILLIANT ALE, "Chariot" brand—			
Per case of 4 dozen quarts	„ 23	0	„
Per case of 8 dozen pints	„ 32	0	„
GEO. YOUNGER AND SON, ALLOA.			
INDIA PALE ALE, "Revolver" brand—			
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	„ 17	4	„
Per case of 6 dozen pints	„ 24	0	„
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons	„ 60	0	„
WILLIAM McEWAN.			
INDIA PALE ALE—			
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons	„ 60	0	„
PILSENER BEER.			
FRUSCHOPPEN, our own selection—			
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	„ 17	4	„
Per case of 6 dozen pints	„ 24	0	„

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND MESSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illustrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

NEW MUSIC.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

SONGS.	Keys.	Authors.
Just the old way	F. G. A. B.	Behrend
Daffodil time	D. E. F.	Marzialo
Only youth is happy	C. D. F.	Molloy
An old Garden	G. A. B.	Hope Temple
Come to me	A. B. C. D.	Denza
Unless	A. B.	Caracciolo
The Young Brigade	C.	Jude
After Sundown	G.	Theo. Bonheur
At Anchor	C.	Odoardo Barri
It came with the merry may love	E. F. A.	Paolo Tosti
Love that came too late	B. C. D.	do.
My love and I	D. E. F.	do.
Marguerite	F. D.	Pinsuti
Someone's Sweet-heart	B. C. D.	do.
COMIC.		
I haven't for a long time now	G.	Slade Murray.
As I walks along my beat	G.	Tom Bass.
There's bigger fools than me in the Army	G.	do.

INSTRUMENTAL.

Jubilee	Waltz	Coote.
Prés de Toi	do.	Waldteufel.
Neil d'amour	do.	do.
Douce Souvenance	do.	do.
After Sundown	do.	Bonheur.
Swinging	do.	Ed. Silva.
Ivy	do.	Fabian Rose.
My Sweet-heart's	Schottische	
Jubilee Gavotte		Celian Kottaun.

NEW MUSIC CONSTANTLY ARRIVING. CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS POST FREE.

S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &C.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.

STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.

MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.

ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.

ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MESSRS. SHROFF BROTHERS in thanking the General Public for their kind patronage, have much pleasure to notify that they LATELY OPENED GOODS in the following Departments. Inspection to which is earnestly solicited.

DOLLS, DOLLS. TOYS, TOYS.

A nice Collection at cheap Prices to SUIT ALL CLASSES.

TIN TRUNKS, TIN TRUNKS,

In great variety and sizes, very Strong and Durable from Rs. 6-14.

HANDKERCHIEFS, HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ready Hemmed at Prices seldom offered before, from Re. 1 per doz.

BREAKFAST SETS, BREAKFAST SETS.

In Pink or Green and Gold, 43 Pieces for Rs. 16.

CROCKERY, CROCKERY, CROCKERY.

One Blue Band line or the famous Kito Pattern. Very cheap.

PLATEDWARE, PLATEDWARE.

JAM POTS, SUGAR POTS, BISCUIT BARRELS, &c.,

AT CHEAP PRICES.

STATIONERY, STATIONERY, STATIONERY.

FANCY AND USEFUL WRITING PAPER AND WRITING MATERIALS.

PRESENTS, PRESENTS, PRESENTS.

COMPANIONS, BAGS, SCENT CASES AND THOUSAND OTHER THINGS.

ALBUMS, ALBUMS, ALBUMS.

Such a Variety seldom offered to the General Public at cheap prices.

SHROFF BROTHERS,
No. 6, HORNBY ROW AND No. 52, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

FRESH FISH, ICE, VEGETABLES AND FRUITS,

PACKED AND FORWARDED

TO RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

Contracts undertaken to supply Banquets, Picnic Parties, and large Dinners with every description of fresh provisions and English Stores, Wines, &c.

DAILY BAZAAR.

Purveying to local constituents daily 5 a.m. to 8 a.m.

W. J. ESSAI, Secretary and Manager,
THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD.,
FORBES-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY, rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD. BOMBAY.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD AND CLARK,

PAINT, VARNISH JAPAN AND COLOR MANUFACTURERS,

7, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LONDON, N.;
10 AVENUE BUGEAUD, PARIS;
138 and 140 VAUXHALL RD. LIVERPOOL
AND
1, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY,

Keep a large stock of first quality Varnishes, Paints, &c., in their BOMBAY GODOWNS.

PRICE LISTS AND OTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

5, MEADOWSTREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following Sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H. P.	
S.S. RYDAL HALL...........	2,700	400	about 23rd Oct.
S.S. WERNETH HALL...T. Collin	4,100	500	„ 20th Nov.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and Stewardess.

For Plans, Handbooks of Information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1, 1886.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "ROUMANIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages, exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st October, 1886.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned DID, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the 207th monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st Oct., 1886.

COTTON PRESSES.

THREE CYLINDER HALF PRESS AND FINISHER CUMMIN'S PATENT.

400 lbs. nett.	—BALE—	500 lbs. nett.
Outturn per diem	200 Bales	175 Bales
Measurement per bale	7' 6"	9' 0"
Weight of Hoop per bale	6 lbs.	7 lbs.

Apply to
A. E. CUMMINS.
Virudupati.
Tinnevelly District,

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned who hitherto traded in PARTNERSHIP as MUKADAMS under the name and style of KHOJA JUMA NATHU have, from this date, CHANGED the name of the firm to KHOJA NUGJI MAHOMED, and still continue the business as heretofore. Whereas Juma Nathu was and is still also trading independently in the name of himself and Hamir Juma. It is notified that the said firm of Mukadams have nothing whatever to do with this trading business, for which the abovenamed Juma Nathu and Hamir Juma are wholly and solely responsible.—Dated 1st October 1886.

Mark of MEGJI MAHOMED,
KHOJA JUMA NATHU,
VALJI VISRAM,
NAUSI KASSUM.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of GUNNIES (Hessians) and LABOUR for the following Factories of the Company during the coming Cotton Season :—Broach, Pally, Randere, Sumuee, Khangaum, Sheagaum, Oomraoti, Karinja, Agra, Etawah, Kekri, Kosi. (These requirements may be tendered for separately or together.)

Tenders will be received up to the 9th day of October 1886.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders for Gunnies will not be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500.

By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR HUSON,
Bombay, 1st October 1886.

MAGIC CURE FOR ASTHMA.

A PROMPT never Failing and Positive cure ever invented.

It is a boon to the sufferers from this distressing complaint. It relieves in a few doses the most difficult Breathing in Asthma and prevents its recurrences.

Try this, before you try any other Preparation.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 and 1-12.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER MADON'S
SELECTED
FINEST PALE CODLIVER OIL,

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Prepared only from Cod livers when perfectly fresh.

Sweet and pleasant in taste.

A light and palatable oil, easy of Digestion and taken with enjoyment by young Children and Invalids.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GIVE A TRIAL !
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS.
THE MOST POWERFUL
INVIGORANT AND STIMULATING TONIC
Ever Produced.

Permanently Restores those Weakened by Early Indiscretions. Imparts Youthful Vigor, Restores Vitality, Strengthens and Invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES & MUSCLES. A Positive cure for Premature Old Age & Nervous Debility. *Prompt, Safe and Sure.*

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS,
Price 10s. 6d.

On Receipt of Rs. 6-8, a bottle will be sent free of all charges to any part of India

BY
COOPER MADON & Co., Limited
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER MADON'S
COMPOUND ESSENCE OF IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THIS Compound is ranked by the Medical Profession as the most certain of Alteratives and Depuratives, having the Power of removing from the blood those Humours or Principles, which disturb its purity, directing them toward natural excretory channels. It is used with marked advantage in Chronic Affections of the Skin, Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, Eruptive and Skin Diseases, such as Erysipelas, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tumours, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, and Sores, Chronic Rheumatism and Eruptions, arising from any cause or impurities of Blood. It forms a Powerful alterative for the renovation of the Blood, and for the restoration of Tone and Strength to the system when debilitated by Disease.

CAUTION.—To distinguish the above from other preparation of such name, we have changed our lable which is in Red colour with a Trade Mark of a horse.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and 3-12.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

STUDENTS wishing to perfect themselves in the Study of English, and receive lessons in Elocution, are requested to communicate with "M," care of this Office. The Advertiser is a lady of considerable experience in this line.

WANTED—AUSTRALIAN HORSE, 16 Hands, any Color; Age from 6 to 8; must be Sound and perfectly quiet. Apply to "TROOPER," care of this Office.

A RUSSIAN TEACHER wishes to find Scholars in this City or in Poona. Apply to M. Criouleansky, Bombay Hotel, Fort.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the most accurate, reliable, simple and light running Machines in the world. They have taken the first prize more than 200 times in all the great Exhibitions of the world. For cash or on hire. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PLEASE READ in the double column of this paper our advertisement of Goods lately opened, and compare prices. Inspection earnestly solicited. SHROFF BROTHERS.

ROOMS with BOARD for two or three Gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Mount Road. Apply "L," Mazagon Post Office.

THE PAGODA, a novelty in Parasols, now on view at the CASH BAZAAR, Ld, East Street, Poona, and Esplanade, Bombay.

MATHERAN CHOWK HOTEL will be OPEN for Visitors about the 2nd inst. The only Hotel that has a full-sized Billiard Table in perfect order.

NOTICE.—WANTED a Cashier of good experience in an Attorney's Office. Security to the extent of Rs. 2,000 required. Apply to "A," care of this Paper.

MESSRS. GYSI AND KLEINJUNG have REMOVED this day from Meadows Street to 37, Elphinstone Circle. Bombay, 1st October 1886.

LADIES' and GENTS' single and double Terai HATS, from Rs. 4 to 8-8. Assorted Fancy Pugrees with and without Gold Ends, from 8 Annas to Rs. 4 each. Y. A. LACKA and Co.

COCANADA CAGARS—"Regalias" (Havana-shaped), delicious and aromatique. Fully worth the value, Rs. 3. per 100.—HOWARD & Co., 81, Medow Street.

WANTED AT ONCE, for the Byculla Girls' School, a THIRD MISTRESS, qualified to teach up to VIth Standard. Salary Rs. 70, rising to Rs. 100. Apply, with testimonials, to the HON. SECRETARY, B. E. S., up to 15th October.

WANTED—"Rs. 15,000, on good Security." Apply "B. B.," care of this paper.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

TONGA, as good as new, suitable for a Horse or pair of Ponies. For sale. Cash Rs. 300. Apply to "Albert," Bombay, care of this paper.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirt, Rs, 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

A C. E. of considerable experience in Railway and other works in India and elsewhere, seeks an engagement. Address "LEVEL," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest wholesale and retail prices.—KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart Row.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

LEATHER WRITING DESKS.—The "Alliance" and many other excellent Desks to select from. Prices from Rs. 35. At STEWARD & Co., 4 Church-gate Street.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttleworth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

"VICTORESS" COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80. No. 7, Rs. 100; No. 8, Rs. 125; No. 8 with copper hot-water attachment, Rs. 175. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS, in 2 lbs. and 3 lbs. tins. MATTERSON'S IRISH SAUSAGES, ROLLED BACON.—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

W. I. P. R.

AS the PORT of MORMUGAO and RAILWAY are to be OPENED to PUBLIC TRAFFIC at the end of this year, the Services of a Harbour Master are required. Salary Rs. 300 to Rs. 400. All applications to be sent before October 23rd, to the AGENT, Marmugao, Goa.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 10 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4,5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils, Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery. Five ten and 20 ton Crab Wenches, French Burr stones, and Frames, &c.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms :—

per cent per annum subject to		notice of withdrawal.
6	18 months	
5½	12 „	
5	9 „	
3½	6 „	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

POONA SEASON.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN.
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, TEA GOWNS,
CHILDERNS COSTUMES,
LAYETTES,
TROUSSEAUX, BABY LINIEN.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
EAST-STREET, POONA. APOLLO-STREET. BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complete favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House South Audley Street, London.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC,

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four Star and Three Star qualities are Fine Old Cognacs, needing no recommendation from us.

Two star quality is a most excellent Brandy, though comparatively new.

The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is remarkably good at its price, suitab for admixture with Ærated Waters.

Four star...Rs.	41-8	Three star...Rs.	36-4.
Two star ... „	33-4.	One star ... „	30-0.

Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

The Brandies also in bulk and in Jars of two and four gallons.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.
SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE :—

In Bottles	Rs. 21-8	per case.
In Flasks	„ 23-4	„
In ½ Flasks	„ 25-4	„

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT :
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT :
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

	Cash	Credit
Per dozen quarts..................	Rs. 34 8	Rs. 37 8
Per 2 dozen pints..................	„ 37 8	„ 40 8

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or ame awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerve and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep cecomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin taear and healthy, and the hair acquires streuag its action on the orgwing the impor ofncetrinon no hnb[?eit.r

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recoguition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physic ian prescriba and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

R. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders, See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before ou purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—**TREACHER & CO.,**
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH.

		Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs.	41 8
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	„	37 8
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	„	36 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	„	28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	„	26 4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	„	25 12
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	„	24 0

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs.	29 8
Do. one Shamrock	„	27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend..................	„	25 12

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBRY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists free on application.
SOUNDY & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 400 of 1885.

THE NEW FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited ....Plaintiffs.
vs.
LUKHUMSEY LALJEE AND OTHERS ...Defendants.

Under instructions from Edward Vander Straaten, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, by order of the Court, dated the 21st day of December 1885, and pursuant to the decree made in the said suit by the said Court on the 8th day of April, 1886, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on THIS DAY, the 2nd October 1886, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property unless the same shall have been previously disposed of by privte contract.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd October.

All that piece of ground, with the messuage or dwelling house thereon, situate on the west side of the Doongry Cooly Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 719 and 780 and new No. 6513, and old survey No. 435 and new survey No. 2626, and the premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. 1270, and street No. 148-150, and in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar Division, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road leading to the Bombay Jail and Mazagon, on or towards the west partly by the house formerly or now of Jeewraj Baloe and partly by the house formerly or now of Goculdas Thakersey and Dewcurn Bhajam, on or towards the north by the house formerly or now of Purbhat Ludha, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Kessowjee Naik, and containing by admeasurement 326 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, all which said premises are now in the occupation of monthly tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, attorneys for the Receiver, at their office at No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale room, No. 4. Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order or the Mortgagee Borah Kikabhoy Abdool Hoosein and on account and risk of the Mortgager Borah Essoofalli Adamjee, an insolvent.

About (4,000) Copies of the Koran, unbound (complete).
Do. (3,000) do. do. (incomplete.)

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEARJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms by order of Mr. Govindjee Jhoota and on account and at the risk of Mr. Shaik Essa bin Khaliffa the following piece goods.

4 bales of red bordered dhoties, each containing 200 pairs, in all 800 pairs, each weighing 1½ lbs.	lbs.	1,200
4 bales of red bordered dhoties, each containing 150 pairs, in all 600 pairs, each weighing 2½ lbs.	lbs.	1,500
5 bales T cloth, each containing 60 pieces, in all 300 pieces, each weighing 6 lbs.	lbs.	1,800.
58 pairs of red bordered dhoties, each weighing 1½ lbs.	lbs.	87.
85 pairs of red bordered dhoties, each weighing 2½ lbs.	lbs.	212½.
1 pair of red bordered dhoty, weighing	lbs.	3½.
2 pieces of T cloth, each weighing 3½ lbs.	lbs.	7.
1 piece of T cloth, weighing	lbs.	6.
1 piece of long cloth, weighing	lbs.	11½.
	Total lbs.	4,827½

The above goods are on view at the auctioneers' rooms.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1886.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry............	„ 52 0	„ 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 58 0	„ 60 0
Dry EliteChoix Champagne	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra............	„ 44 0	„ 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer............	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ...
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg............	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 34 0	„ ...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE

Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	„ —	„ 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Josefhofer	„ 28 0	„ ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger............	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 34 0	„ ...
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

PORTWINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „ „	„ 22 0	—
Very fine „	„ 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port.	„ 38 0	...

CLARETS.

From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
Medoc	„ 10 8	..
Chateau de Frands	„ 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc............	„ 14 0	—
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Looville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roo St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin............	„ 27 0	...

From MUNZER & SPANN.

	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe 1............	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	„ 17 0
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	..

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs, 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	16 0	...

From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	„ 16 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlovits	12 0	

BRANDY.

	Per 1 doz.
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy............	Rs. 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne Red Bars............ { M. & Span }	„ 24 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules..	„ 26 0
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	„ 29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 34 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC,

Volnay............	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	„ 26 0

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 0
„ „	„ 22 0
Ben Cruachan's Blend	„ 20 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	„ 3 12
Mainzer Export Beer	„ 5 8	„ ..
Hamburger Export Beer	„ 5 4	„ ..
Bavarian Export Beer	„ 6 0	„ 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	...
Pilsener Beer	„ 5 8	„ 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles............	„ 5 4	„ ...

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasque „ 24 Bottles	40 0	..

	Per doz. quarts.	
Finest Kummel............	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Superior Vermouth	„ 19 0	..
Finest do	„ 20 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs.19 to 29.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	„ 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality..	½ lb. tin at Rs.	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus............	Rs 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	„ ...	„ 0 12
French Beans	„ ...	„ 0 9
Young Cut Beans............	„ —	„ 0 9
Smoked Sausages............	„ ..	„ 1 8
Small Sausages	„ —	„ 1 6
Pease for Soup	„ ...	„ 1 0

From FAIRBANK CANNING Co., CHICAGO.

		Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox)............	per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef	„ 2 lbs.	0 12
Roast Beef	„ 2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef	„ 2 lbs.	0 12
Brawn	„ 2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef............	„ 2 lbs.	0 12
do.	„ 1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues............	„ ½ lbs.	0 8

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 15th Aug., 1886.

WM. LANCASTER ACCRINGTON.
(J. Drewet, 27, Apollo-street, Bombay.)
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE IN INDIA.

MAKERS of the best Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, including Looms, Folding Machines, and Cloth Presses. Latest improvements! Most successful Patents! Greatest perfection in Cotton Machinery attained. Estimates, plans and particulars on application. The erection and completion of entire Mills undertaken.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL............	£3,200,0 0
RESERVE FUND	£800,0 0

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and othe stocks received for customers withe out charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

INSURANCES.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1885............	£1,479,518
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Fund	£1,850,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,608,612
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on favorable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL............	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„ 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for	1862............	£300,690
„	1885............	£983,156

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863............	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,049,15 14 1
1878............	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

SWIFT & FARROW.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island or Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

"NEW TO INDIA."

THE most celebrated MALTA CIGARS. Never worm-eaten. Strong Smoke. Why spend Rs. 8 for 100 Semiramis Cigars, when you can have the same thing at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

No body should remain without a trial.

Apply to
MALTA CROSS,
Military Square, No. 3, Fort.

Ask for "Vilhena" Cigars. Rs. 1-4 per 100. Also Egyptian Cigarettes at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

ATTENTION is directed to the following forms of Policies granted by the STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

SECURED PAYMENT POLICIES. — These are Policies by a fixed number of premiums, each premium securing a proportionate part of the sum assured in the event of the Policy being discontinued. For example, a person who is assured for Rs. 10,000 with premiums, ceasing in 10 years and who desired to discontinue his payments at the end of 5 years, would receive a Policy for Rs. 5,000, on which no further ordinary premiums would require to be paid.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES. — These Policies are payable to the Life Assured on his attaining the age of 45, 50, 55, 60, or 65 or to his representatives should he predecease the age agreed upon.

These two forms of Policies are specially suitable for Indian Residents, who are in position to pay a moderate premium while in receipt of a good income in this country, and who do not wish to be burdened with the payment of premiums when they retire to England.

Full particulars as to rates, &c., may be obtained on application.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch,
38, Elphinstone Circle,

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED...£6,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME UPWARDS OF 9.00,000

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

CALENDAR—OCTOBER, 1886.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter .... Oct. 5th, 3h. 24·9m. a.m.
Full Moon .... „ 13th, 8h. 15·2m. a m.
Last Quarter .... „ 20th 7h. 32·1m. p.m.
New Moon .... „ 27th, 0h. 6·8m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise. H. M.	Sun Set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 2	Fine Arts Exhibition, Poona. Reception at Ganeshkhind to meet Duke and Duchess of Connaught.	5 52	5 46	2 3m 2 3 a	8 1m 8 7 a
Sun. 3	15th Sunday after Trinity.	5 53	5 45	2 50m 2 46 a	8 53m 8 51 a
Mon. 4	Silk and Lace Exhibition, Poona, opening by Duke of Connaught, 8 a.m. Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Indian Cotton, Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Gwalior.*	5 53	5 44	3 41m 3 33 a	10 0m 9 47 a
Tu. 5	Central Rifle Meeting at Poona.	5 53	5 44	4 42m 4 34 a	11 30m 11 15 a
Wed. 6	Town Council, 3 p.m. Berar Oil Mills, Meeting, 3 p.m. Legislative Council, Poona, 3-30 p.m.	5 53	5 43	5 58m 6 17 a	— 1 3 a
Thr. 7	Bombay Polo Tournament, Parade of ponies.	5 54	5 42	7 35m 8 5 a	0 51m 2 18 a
Fri. 8	Bombay Polo Tournament. Departure of English mail per s.s. Sutlej.	5 54	5 41	8 38m 9 1 a	2 0m 3 0 a

* Left Aden at 10 a.m., on Wednesday, 29th Sept.

DIVINE SERVICES.

15TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCTOBER 3.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral, Hymns 199, 313 & 180.
11 a.m.—Litany with plain Celebration and Sermon by the Rev. E. S. Hall.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis. Hymns 283 and 235.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Parisian.
Anthem.—Brightest and best of the Sons of the morning
Daily.—Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday.—Usual Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

[illegible] m.—Matins and Sermon.
[illegible] m.—Holy Communion.
[illegible]—Sunday School.
[illegible]—Evensong and Sermon.

[illegible]LL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

[illegible] a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
[illegible] p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,

[illegible]-ROAD, ESPLANADE, NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Pastor.—Rev. John Forgan, Marine Lines.
[illegible] a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sunday Services.
5-30 p.m.—Wednesday Service.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 261, 283 and 260.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 217, 423 and 24.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion. Hymns 194, 108 and 377.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Hymns 202, 322 and 332.

Wednesday, October 5.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 232, 281 and 311.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 423, 231 and 27.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

English Services.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Hymns 240, 302 and 292.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for general Church expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns 132, 227, 1st tune; and 246 1st tune.
Ps. 37, v 23 to Chant No. 1.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-20 a m—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 5, 183 and 228.
4 p m.—Sunday School.
5 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 238 and 26.
Anthem.—Lord of all power and might.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION HALL.

PAREL-ROAD, (NEAR THE RAILWAY BRIDGE, BYCULLA).
9 a.m.—Class Meeting.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
The public are invited.

ST. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Clan Macgregor, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning, at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Ramblers, Bandstand, 4 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 30th :—Baghdad (s), from Mozambique ; and Chupra (s), Mauritius. Yesterday :—Assyria (s), from Persian Gulf.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Clive (s), and Commilla (s), for Karachi ; Knight Errant (s), Antwerp ; Assam (s), Aden and Trieste ; and Singapore (s), Genoa, &c.

CYCLING.—The Bombay Ramblers run to Mahim this afternoon, starting from the Bandstand at 4 p.m.

AN ADDITIONAL PASSENGER.—Mr. P. E. Ranen was an additional passenger for Brindisi by the mail steamer of Friday.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—Mr. K. T. Telang will deliver an address on "Hints for the Development of the Indian Vernaculars, derived from the history of German Literature," at the monthly meeting of this Society at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on Monday, at 5-30 p.m.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.—Mr. Lauder supplies us with the following statement of the number of officers and seamen accommodated in the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home during the past month :—Officers, 156 ; seamen, 504 ; casual boarders, 39—total 699. The greatest number in the Home during the month was 28, the least 17, and the daily average 23·30.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY.—Ismail Enoos was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having fraudulently misappropriated to his own use a metal watch and gold Albert chain, valued Rs. 45, the property of Ruttonjee Dhunjeebhoy, and a velvet skull cap, valued Re. 1, the property of Rustomjee Dadabhoy. The above articles were lost by the two complainants on Friday night, the 24th ult., at Khetwady. On the loss being reported to the police, Mr. Inspector Cobbs upon inquiry traced the property to the possession of the accused, who in his defence stated that he found the property on the public road, and retained them for his own use. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—We are informed that some time ago a proposition was mooted, for recognizing in some substantial manner, the services rendered by Mr. W. J. Essai, during his tenure of office as honorary secretary to the association, and which office he was compelled to resign owing to pressure of other, and to him, important engagements. The association, however, while under a sense of the valuable nature of Mr. Essai's services, were unable to do more than record that sense on their minutes, as the constitution did not admit of any other substantial manner of recognition. We learn, however, that the members have themselves come forward, and subcriptions are being raised in view to some substantial presentation to Mr. Essai. The movement is a praiseworthy one, and we hope that members in the mofussil and of the branches will respond readily and help the project with their mite to a speedy conclusion. Subscriptions, we understand, will be received by the honorary secretary, Deposit and Loan Society, addressed to the office of the association.—*Anglo-Indian Advocate.*

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers should use KEMP & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PRESENTATION TO THE PORTUGUESE CONSUL.

IF a proof were needed of the popularity of Senhor Meyrelles do Canto e Castro, Consul for Portugal, among the Porutguese inhabitants of Bombay, the hall of the "Instituto Luso Indiano" amply testified to the fact on the evening of the 30th ultimo. Senhor do Canto has always identified himself heartily with the different movements of that community, his genial nature, his admirable tact, and the suavity of his manners winning him a sympathy and popularity that no Portuguese Consul ever enjoyed before. The news of his departure to Europe, though for a short time, was received with regret by the entire community. The Instituto Luso Indiano more than any other had perhaps liberal and generous support from him and the managing committee therefore lost no time in arranging for a public manifestation of their gratitude. At a meeting of the Instituto, it was unanimously resolved to present the Consul with an address, accompanied with a *souvenir*, and the evening of the 30th ultimo was selected for the purpose of presenting them. Long before the appointed time the hall was crowded, many having to remain outside the premises. Punctual to the time, 7-30 p. m., Senhor do Canto arrived, being received with deafening cheers, while the band struck up the National Anthem.

Dr. L. P. do Rosario was voted to the chair, with Mr. L. M. Furtado as secretary. Thanking the assembly for the honor they had done him, the chairman, in a few appropriate words as to the object of the meeting, called upon the secretary of the Instituto, Mr. St. Anna Pinto, to read the address, which was couched in short but expressive terms, thanking the Consul for the deep interest he took in the welfare of the Instituto, and wishing him *bon voyage* to Europe, with a speedy return. The address was lithographed and bound in a beautiful album. The *souvenir* consists of a beautiful Kutch silver cup, and was presented by Dr. A. Viegas in the name of the Instituto.

The Vicar-General of the North then rose amidst cheers, and said that he was pleased to see this demonstration in honor of the representative of the Portuguese nation, and further remarked that the unity, which all their movements displayed, was really a matter of gratification to him. He was followed in an eloquent speech by Father A. Lisboa. He pointed out the advantages of institutions like the Instituto, and remarked that they drived great benefit by the patronage of high authorities.

Dr. A. Viegas, in a brief speech, said how highly grateful the members of the Instituto were to His Excellency.

The Consul then rose and thanked the assembly for their kind address, and modestly observed that he was unworthy of the great honor done him. He said that the Portuguese community of Bombay would always retain a place in his affections, and wherever he might be he would always assist such a noble institution as the Instituto Luso Indiano in whatever way he could. The address and the *souvenir* he said would be given the most prominent places in his modest home.

Mr. L. Mascarenhas then called for three cheers, which were enthusiastically accorded. The meeting then terminated.

THE CLAIM AGAINST THE PORT TRUST.

ON Thursday at the Small Cause Court, judgment was delivered by Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, in the case of Mr. Fredrick Shimore *vs.* the Bombay Port Trust ; in which Mr. Gilbert, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the Plaintiff ; and Mr. Smith, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, represented the defendants :—

His Honour's judgment was a lengthy one, from which the following are extracts :—This is an action by the constituted attorney of the owner of the s.s. Maulkins Tower against the Bombay Port Trust, to recover the sum of Rs. 809-13-6 as damages sustained through the detention for twenty-six hours of the said steam-ship by reason of her illegal removal by the order of the defendants' servant from a loading berth in the Prince's Dock. The defendants contend that such removal was necessay and proper under the circumstances and within the powers conferred by their bye-laws. They also dispute the amount of damages. There is no dispute regarding the facts, which are as follows :—The Maulkins Tower arrived here in ballast on the 31st March to be loaded with a general cargo by the plaintiff's agents, Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co. On the 1st April these gentlemen applied to the Superintendent of the Prince's Dock for a loading berth. But the dock being then full, the superintendent, by a letter of the same date, informed them there was no berth available. The Maulkins Tower accordingly began to load in the stream, and there shipped about 155 tons. On the 5th April the Superintendent of the Prince's Dock wrote to Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co., enclosing a docking permit for the Maulkins Tower in the following form :—" Prince Dock, 5 4, 1886. From Superintendent, Prince's Dock, to the Dock Master, Prince's Dock. The s.s. Maulkins Tower is allotted P. Shed. Please arrange time and date for entering the dock. A. Russell, Superintendent." The Maulkins Tower accordingly moved into the dock and was alongside P. shed by noon on the 6th April, but took no cargo on board that day. On the 7th April she shipped about 280 tons only, but it is admitted that the first day's loading in dock is always necessarily a slow one. On the 6th April the Superintendent of the Prince's Dock received a letter from Sir Charles Forbes and Co., dated the 5th, informing him that the s. s. City of Khios, from Liverpool, with a general cargo, was excepted to arrive on or about the 7th April, and requesting him to allot her a berth in the dock. At that time every berth in the dock was occupied, but that at H shed was occupied by the s s. Othello, which had very nearly completed loading, and it was expected that she would be ready to go to sea by the time the City of Khios arrived. As, however, the berth at H shed was not long enough to accommodate the City of Khios, but was long enough for the Maulkins Tower, it was decided to shift the latter steamer from P to H, and to allot P to the City of Khios. Accordingly on the 7th April the Superintendent of the Prince's Dock wrote to the Dock Master as follows. " Please put the s.s. City of Khios to P shed, and have the Maulkins Tower shifted to H." The City of Khios did not arrive till the 8th April. The Othello had not then quite finished loading at H shed. Mr. Conroy, the deputy superintendent of the dock, told the captain of the Maulkins Tower that he would have to move from P. shed to make room for the City of Khios. The captain made no objection, but it was even then supposed that the delay would be a very short one. Accordingly the Maulkins Tower hauled out about midday on 8th April from the berth at P shed, and the City of Khios entered it, while the Maulkins Tower waited to take the place of the Othello at H shed. At this time there were lying at the P. shed about 2,426 bagss and packets, part of the cargo of the Maulkins Tower, ready to be shipped. All this was removed by the dock authorities, free of expense, to the plaintiff from P. shed to H shed, which is close by, ready for the Maulkins Tower to take on board when she should enter her berth there. Owing, however, to some delay in receiving the last part of her cargo, the Othello did not finish loading till the 9th April. The consequence was that the Maulkins Tower was not reberthed at H shed until 2 p. m. on that day. The Maulkins Tower was thus kept waiting for 26 hours without a berth, and unable to continue her loading from the quay side, when at last admitted to the berth at H shed she finished loading there and sailed with the evening tide on the 16th April, with a full cargo of 4,300 tons, which she was taking in up to the last moment before her departure. The Maulkins Tower was charged and paid dock dues at the rate of 1½ pies per day per ton on her net registered tonnage of 1,803 tons during the whole time that she was in dock, inclusive of the 26 hours that she was without a berth. On the 9th April Messrs. Beyts, Craig & Co. wrote to the Superintendent of the Prince's Dock ; some correspondence took place ; and this action was filed on 6th July. I have noticed these selections from the polite letter-writer at this length, not so much on account of their literary merit as because they disclose the fact that, at any rate down to the date of the filing of the action, the idea had not apparently suggested itself to the mind of Captain Russell that her slowness in loading was any reason for ordering the Maulkins Tower to leave her berth at P shed on 8th April, and also that though distinctly and repeatedly challenged to justify conduct alleged to be illegal by the citation of any specific rule, he fails to do so. I think it is clear that the relation between the parties was a contuactal one. The defendants on condition of receiving the dock dues agreed to allow the plaintiff the use of the berth at the P shed. This agreement moreover was clearly one with no specific condition attached to it, reserving to the defendants the right to cause the plantiff's steamer, after she had actually began loading, to vacate this berth in favour of another vessel which had not then so much as arrived in Bombay. But there may be an implied condition in the rules duly framed by the proper authorities for the regulation of the traffic in the dock, the observance of which would be a term understood though not expressed, to be imported into every contract for the hiring of a berth in the dock. Such are the rules on which Mr. Smith relied, contained in a little book entitled " Bombay Port Trust Bye-Laws for the Regulation and Management of the Wet Docks." These bye-laws purport to have been framed under section 73 of the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879, and approved by Government under section 74. Mr. Gilbert for the plaintiff did not dispute that these bye-laws were valid and binding on all parties, in fact it was he himself who put the book containing them in evidence before me as part of the plaintiff's case. The bye-laws which Mr. Smith considered applicable to the case, as justifying the Superintendent of the Prince's Dock in directing the removal of the Maulkins Tower to make room for the City of Khios and exonerating the defendants from liability for damages occasioned by the delay thereby caused, are bye-lows 9, 23, 25, and 68, which his Honor cited at length. The last cited of these bye-laws would exonerate the defendants from liability for the detention of the Maulkins Tower in dock owing to the glut of vessels which kept all the berths full for 26 hours only on the assumption that her removal from berth P, where she was already loading, was proper under the circumstances. Bye-law 25 might justify the transfer of the Maulkins Tower from P, at which alone the City of Khios could lie, to H, where the Maulkins Tower could lie as well as at P, only in the event of the berth at H being vacant at the time of the arrival of the City of Khios. It would not, in my opinion, justify the removal of a vessel already in occupation of a berth to make room for another only just arrived. Bye-law 23 is intended apparently to regulate the conduct of the masters and owners of all vessels in the dock on the occasion of moving any particular, one without reference to the propriety or impropriety of moving that one ; and to empower the dock authorities to regulate the position and quay space of those at berths. But it confers no power to remove a vessel already in occupation of a berth, and admit to that berth a vessel only just arrived. No doubt it may follow from these bye-laws that if the removal of the Maulkins Tower from the berth at shed P. was proper under the circumstances, the defendants are relieved from responsibility—for loss occasioned thereby. The question still remains—and this seems to be the sole question on which that of the defendant's liability to the plaintiff turns—was the Superintendent of the Prince's Dock justified under the rules for the management of the dock in ordering the Maulkins Tower to vacate the berth at P shed on the 8th of April ?. . . I think it is clear that neither of these provisions assists Captain Russell. I have already remarked on the fact that no charge of "idleness" against the ship appears anywhere on the correspondence. This taken in connection with the admitted fact that neither Captain Russell nor his deputy, Mr. Conroy, at anytime either to the captain of the Maulkins Tower or to each other alleged the slack work of that steamer as a reason for her removal from the berth at shed P points in my mind pretty conclusively to the inference that at the time Captain Russell ordered her removal it was not because he considered her an idle vessel. But supposing he did, it is equally clear that she did not in fact satisry the definition of an idle vessel as adopted by the defendants themselves in the very rules on which Captain Russell relies. . . The question then is narrowed to this, whether the removal of the Maulkins Tower from berth P in order to admit the City of Khios thereto is justified under bye-law 9. I do nothing it is. . . I am, therefore, of opinion that there is nothing in the rules to justify the turning out of the Maulkins Tower either on the ground that she was working slack or on the ground that the City of Khios was entitled to preference. If the defendants intended to reserve to themselves the right of removing the former vessel to make room for the latter, they should have made this a condition of their contract with the plaintiff. That they are alive to the necessity of so doing is apparent from bye-law 19. . . . Let us first determine the precise nature of this so-called acquiescence, we shall then be able to see whether it amounts to a waiver of the plaintiff's rights under his contract with the defendants. I have shown that, under the circumstances of this case, Captain Russell had no right to order out the Maulkins Tower to make room for the City of Khios, as it was not a simple transfer from one berth to another, there being then no berth vacant for the Maulkins Tower. That being so, the plaintiff had a right to insist on his possession of P. berth. But it is possible that the plaintiff imagined that under the rules Captain Russell had the power to order him to vacate P. berth, and that he himself had no such right as I have indicated. If so, there has not been, in fact, any waiver, for a man cannot waive a right which he does not know to exist. But, assuming the plaintiff did know his strict rights, the evidence very clearly shows that what he acquiesced in was not the forfeiture of his berth for twenty-six hours, but only the very short delay necessary to move from P. to H. When the Maulkins Tower moved out from P., and the City of Khios moved in and took her place there, everyone concerned thought that the Othello was on the point of leaving, and that the delay occasioned to the Maulkins Tower by the transfer would not be above an hour or two. But the Othello chose to stay and Captain Russell chose to allow her to do so, and the delay extended to twenty-six hours. It is clear from the evidence and from the tenor of the very letter on which the defendants rely when regarded as it should be, as a whole, that this was not what the plaintiff intended to, or did, in fact, acquiesce in. I must, therefore, hold that neither the conduct of the captain of the steamer, nor the letter of her agents was such an acquiescence as amounts to a waiver of the plaintiff's rights. It only remains to dispose of the question of damages. The Maulkins Tower was a general steamer, shipping cargo of various shippers, and bound to sail as soon as she had taken in a full cargo. The plaintiff is entitled to say to the defendants, " shipping at the rate I did, I should have shipped all my cargo twenty-six hours earlier, had it not been for the detention occasioned by your breach of contract." To this I cannot see that there is any answer, and all the evidence given on the part of the defendants to which the plaintiff in the absence of his ship and her commander and crew had no opportunity to reply as to how many gangs of coolies worked, for how many hours, at how many hatches, and whether they might, would, could, should, or ought not have moved quicker, or carried more, I consider quite irrelevant. I think, therefore it is clear that the plaintiff is entitled to some damages, and that these should be calculated on a liberal scale, because the breach of contract out of which they arise savours, so to speak, also of tort. Compensation in respect of the current expenses fruitlessly incurred during her detention, together with a liberal compensation for the loss of the employment of the capital invested in the ship during the period of her detention. The notes to the passage of the work to which I have just referred show that about 2d. per ton, per day, on the gross tonnage generally represents a fair compensation for the non-employment of the capital, and 1d. per ton, per day, on the gross tonnage, the allowances for current expenses. This would fix the damages in the present case at about 3d. per ton, per day, on the gross tonnage. I have no exact evidence before me to determine the gross tonnage of the Maulkins Tower, but from the evidence of Mr. Grennan, the stevedore, who was examined on behalf of the defendants, it would appear to be about two and a half times per nett registered tonnage. Mr. Craig shows this to be 1,803 tons. The gross tonnage may then be taken to be somewhere about 3,508 tons. An allowance of 1s. 3d. per ton, per day, on this would amount to about £44, or say 11-15 of the sum claimed. I, therefore, assess the damages at Rs. 593 14-2. I do not pretend that this exactly represents the precise damages suffered, but it is such a lump sum as I think a jury might be inclined to allow as fair compensation, without disclosing their reasons or the process by which they arrived at it, and with which the Court would not interfere unless it were shown to be so grossly excessive or inadquate as to lead to the presumption of wilful perverseness. Verdict for Rs. 593-14-2, and costs Rs. 51 certified.

RAIN FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered	89 04	97 82	93 36	97 09
Sept. 30, Thursday.	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 35
Oct. 1, Friday.	1 05	0 80	0 87	0 00
Total.....	90 09	98 62	94 23	97 4
Corresponding date last year	68 62	66 65	65 21	64 91

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, September 30.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·729
Temperature of the Air	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer........................	78·7
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·898
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ..	8·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	77·8
General Direction of Wind......NNW, NW, NNW, NE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*........................	330
Fall of Rain	0·35
Total fall during month	6·54
„ „ „ year	97·44
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 1st Oct.	00·3

* From midnight to midnight.

ON THE USE OF TAR.

HITHERTO Tar has been administered in various forms, but drawbacks have existed, the principal being a repugnant flavour, and the great difficulty in accurately proportioning doses. Mr. E. GUYOT, a chemist, has rendered signal service by producing a concentrated solution of tar called " GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION," which renders the use of this justly valued medicament extremely simple. GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is undubitably the best remedy for cold, bronchitis, and consumption. When using it internally for colds, throat affections, and diseases of the skin and bladder, put a table-spoonful to a tumbler of water as a dose. Applied externally, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is used, as a wash, in cases of skin and scalp diseases, Prickly-Heat, and for Eczema. *Note* :—Habitual use of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a beverage is invaluable to consumptive persons, and to all who are weak and exhausted by fever, heat, and disease. In warm countries it is an excellent fortifying drink, especially recommended for its preservative power in cases of fever. Agents in Bombay : Messrs. Kemp & Co., Treacher & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Cooper, Madon & Co.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A HIERARCHY IN INDIA.

THE *Catholic Examiner* publishes the Latin text of the Apostolic Letter establishing a Hierarchy in India, with the following translations :—

Apostolic Letter of Our Most Holy Lord Leo XIII. by Divine Providence Pope Establishing the Episcopal Hierarchy in the East Indies. Leo Bishop Servant of the Servants of God for a perpetual Remembrance.

The author of the salvation of man, Jesus Christ, having redeemed us with His blood from slavery, and being on the eve of His return to heaven and to His Father, addressing those whom He constituted His Apostles—disciples of His own training, and witnesses of all that He had done and taught—He entrusted to them the world to imbue it with His doctrine.

For it was in the gracious designs of God that all mankind should be saved : nor could this be without the light of truth being placed before them. Wherefore mindful of their most noble calling and fortified by the Holy Ghost, they boldly set forth to various parts of the world, to make known on every side the wisdom of the Gospel, reaching even further in their progress than the conquerors of nations had hitherto penetrated, so that from the very beginning of the Church that most true saying has obtained—their sound hath gone forth into all the earth and their voice unto the ends of the whole world.

It has been the constant tradition of the Church that the duty of undertaking the discharge of the apostolic office in the vast regions of the East Indies fell to the lot of St. Thomas. He indeed it was as ancient literary monuments testify who, after Christ's ascension into heaven, having travelled to Ethiopia, Persia, Hyrcania, and finally to the peninsula beyond the Indus by a most difficult route attended with most serious hardships, first enlightened those nations with the light of Christian truth ; and having paid to the chief Pastor of souls the tribute of his blood, was called away to his everlasting reward in heaven.

From that time forward India never altogether ceased to revere the Apostle who had deserved so well of that country : in the most ancient books of liturgical prayers as well as in other monuments of those ancient churches the name and praises of Thomas were wont to be celebrated, and even in the lapse of ages after a lamentable propagation of error his memory was no ways defaced ; in like manner the faith which he had spread abroad, though lifeless, yet appeared not to have become totally extinct. Wherefore aroused from its state of torpor by the fresh exertions of other apostolic men, it spread the wider, and blooming with eminent examples of virtue and fructified by the blood of martyrs, having reclaimed those peoples from fierce savagery raised them by degrees to a state of humanity. In these our times, however, the spread of the Christian name in India has been attended with such great success that the children of the Church throughout the peninsula have happily increased to the number of some sixteen hundred thousand. The clergy is held in high esteem, Catholic doctrine is imparted in the schools with the utmost freedom, and already the certain hope begins to dawn that more numerous bodies of that nation will draw near to Jesus Christ. Wherefor. We have resolved to place the Catholic affairs of India on a firmer and more solid basis : for, notwithstanding the great and persevering efforts of Our Predecessors, the Church in those parts has not yet attained to that ordinary and stable form of constitution which is so efficacious in maintaining Christian discipline and in producing among the people the fruits of salvation.

To touch briefly on the history of the past,—already in the commencement of the fourteenth century the illustrious sons of St. Francis and St. Dominic made most strenuous efforts, to save the ancient faith from almost entire destruction. Armed with the authority and mission of the Roman Pontiffs, and having crossed to the Indies, they contributed much towards the rectifying of heretical opinions and the abolition of pagan superstition.

But when, by the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope a more ready route to the shores of India was thrown open to the nations of Europe, coupled with the rush of Apostolic men, the salutary fruits grew apace. The Society of Jesus in those days won singular renown, and first of all comes Francis Xavier who, to a miraculous extent, excelled as the Apostle of the Indies. Through incredible labours and the greatest risks by land and sea, he bore in triumph, like a conqueror, the sacred standard of the cross to those regions, and brought under the yoke of Jesus Christ an immense multitude of people, not alone along the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts, and in the island of Ceylon, but likewise in provinces more remote, stretching even to the shores of Japan.

Towards so important a propagation of the Christian name, besides the arduous zeal of the missionaries, the active co-operation of the illustrious kings of Portugal and Algarve was most efficacious. Hence these sovereigns have deservedly borne away a most creditable share in the praises bestowed by this Apostolic See, since it is owing to their spirit of enterprise that so wide an extent of the globe, previously unknown, became known to Europe, but far more for the reason that it was aggregated to the Church of God by the adoption of Christian truth.

In those provinces, however, which the Portuguese had acquired, whether on the Malabar or the Coromandel Coast, when the Catholic faith had attained a wider scope, it became the chief solicitude of the Sovereign Pontiffs to summon priests from every quarter to discharge the duties of their sacred office in those regions, and to formulate other wise and useful measures chiefly conducive to the good government of the Christian communities. As soon, however, as the Portuguese possessions grew in extent, new dioceses were erected in the recently acquired territories. Among others stands forth in bold relief that of Goa, which was raised by Paul IV. to the dignity of an Archiepiscopal See : next in rank comes that of Cochin and Cranganore, followed by another on the Coromandel Coast founded by Paul V. in Meliapore—the city of St. Thomas. To the kings of Portugal and Algarve, moreover, out of gratitude for their having promoted the Catholic cause, and especially for having, out of their own resources munificently endowed the abovenamed dioceses, the Roman Pontiffs conceded the right of patronage over the newly-erected dioceses. In whatever measures they might adopt for the furtherance of the spread of Christianity, they were buoyed up by the hope that in the near future the light of the Gospel would shed its glow far and wide upon the nations of the East, and that whatever benefits should ensue would, like an abundant stream, permeate society. But the hand of fate stayed what was happily begun. For the storms of war and other accidents having arisen a great catastrophe seemed to threaten the growth of the Church in India. Wherefore to the end that the spread of the Gospel might not be arrested, and that the eternal salvation of so many thousands of souls might not be jeopardised, the Roman Pontiffs transferred their solicitude to those extensive climes, especially those in no way comprised within the Portuguese colonies, and with the utmost care studied the means by which they might bring over as many as possible of the immense multitude to adopt the Christian doctrine, also to arm them with such aids as might serve to cultivate their mind, and after purging them of heretical depravity, to keep them in the true religion.

The more difficult the charge owing to the immense distances of places to be visited, the vast extent of the countries, and the hardships of the journey, so much the more particular were they both in their choice of evangelical labourers and in providing for the government of the missions.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, chiefly through the exertions of religious men whom the Sacred Congregation had sent to India to propagate the Christian name, they reared several communities of Christians ; the various languages of those peoples were mastered by the missionaries ; books were rendered into the vernacular of the people ; and the minds of many more were imbued with the spirit of Catholicity and raised to the hope of things celestial.

In these efforts stand pre-eminent the labours of the Carmelites, the Capuchins, the Barnabites and the Oratorians who, though not at one and the same time engaged in instructing those nations in the doctrines of Christianity, yet threw into their work equal zeal and perseverance.

Meanwhile, for the government of the faithful, and the regulation of the Missionary excursions, provision was made by the appointment of Prelates.

Our predecessors, however, with special earnestness, insisted, above all, that Apostolic men should religiously preserve intact throughout India the Christian doctrine, nor was it permitted to them ever to countenance the merest defilement of pagan superstition.

In truth it is well known with what vigilance they devoted themselves to the complete uprooting of the noxious weeds of empty rites and observances entirely opposed to Christian faith, which some enemy had scattered among the tender offshoots of the Church which had sprung up, especially in the kingdoms of Madura, Mysore and the Carnatic ; also with what foresight they applied themselves to settling by Pontifical authority all the questions that had caused excitement among the missionaries of those regions, in a matter of the gravest importance. That he might be accurately informed in these affairs Clement XI. in the year 1701 appointed the Patriarch of Antioch, Charles Thomas Tournonius, Commissary and Visitor Apostolic in the East Indies with the power of a Legate a *latere*. To the wise decrees of Tournonius Clement XI. added the weight of his authority, and that they might obtain strict and prompt obedience, they were solemnly sanctioned by Innocent XIII. Benedict XIII. and Clement XII. And Benedict XIV. By his Constitution *Omnium Sollicitudinum*, which did away with all causes of doubt and added opportune declarations, put an end to a controversy which had fiercely raged for nearly half a century.

Later on while the welfare of the Indies occupied a large share of the plans of the Popes the tranquillity of the Church was ruffled by the turbulence of the times which stopped the growth of the Christian faith even in the Indies. To this was added in the southern provinces of the peninsula a severe disaster, the work of the tyrant Tipoo Sahib, who harassed the Catholic religion in a variety of ways. But although subsequently apostolic men did much useful work for the Christian race, yet Gregory XVI., vigorously grasping the whole situation, saw clearly and declared " that those regions necessarily demanded that the Apostolic See, in the altered circumstances of the times, should come to the support of religion, which was there in danger, and that it should modify the form of ecclesiastical government in a manner calculated to bring about the security of the faith. " And immediately taking the matter in hand, he set on foot arrangements, not few in number, for the well-being of Christian men in India, and highly appropriate to the wide extension of religion in those districts.

Nevertheless the aims and exertions of the Apostolic See, which were undoubtedly undertaken for the salvation of all, had a widely different meaning attributed to them, and when that fatal discord broke out which, it was seen, would open the way to greater evils, Pius IX. repeatedly urged Don Pedro, His Most Faithful Majesty, to decide, in common council, on some measures which would apply a remedy to so many grievances. And so an agreement was entered into in 1857, but various difficulties stood in the way of the carrying out of its conditions.

But when We, by the great mercy of God, assumed the government of the Church, Our thoughts were most assiduously given to this business of deepest import, and We invited the rulers of the Kingdom of Portugal to treat with Us on the subject and to consent to the drawing up of such new conditions as the times rendered advisable. And when this met their approval, We committed Our mind on the subject to a letter to Our beloved son, King Luis, on the sixth of January of this year, and having ascertained his fairness combined with a desire of concord, We formally concluded an agreement by which it was possible to settle many points usefully and with mutual satisfaction, which were reduced to writing according to the usual practice. But above all the right of patronage of the Portuguese Kings has been defined in an equitable manner : the Archbishopric of Goa has been raised to the dignity of a Patriarchate *ad honorem*, and its Suffragan Dioceses have been marked out as well as its other rights established. Further it is agreed that the rulers of Portugal shall assign to each of the above named Dioceses, a State allowance for the support of Canons, Clergy and Seminarists ; that they will join the Bishops in their endeavours to provide schools for children, homes for orphans, and other pious undertakings which may appear to be helpful to the well-being of Christians or adapted to removing the superstitions of the Gentiles. On these grounds, trusting as We have reason to do, that a calm and lasting concord of minds will ensue among the Christian peoples of India, We are of opinion that the time is now ripe for the Constitution of Catholicity in the whole of the Peninsula this side of the Ganges, that those nations drawing nigh the prepared mount of the house of the Lord may enjoy the benefits of a stable and well-ordered rule.

The northern district of the Indies contains three Vicariates, because the ancient mission of Hindustan, divided into two parts by Gregory XVI. in the year 1844, but in these latter years divided by Us into three, now includes as distinct ecclesiastical regions, Agra, Patna, and the Punjab. The first consists of the ancient territory except the parts assigned to the second : the second consists of the regions which are called Nepal, Behar, the small province of Sikkim, the ancient kindom of Ayadhya, Bundelkhaud, and other neighbouring principalities. The third is contained in the district of the Punjab, to which was afterwards added the kingdom of Cashmere.

Adjacent to these on the Indus is the Bombay Mission, which Pius IX. in 1854, splitting into two, separated the southern or Poona district from the northern. The latter, besides the islands of Bombay and Salsette, has the provinces and kingdoms of Broach, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Guzerat, Marwar, Cutch, Sind, Beluchistan up to Cabul and the Punjab : the southern has the kingdoms and provinces of Konkan, Kandeish and the Deccan up to the boundaries of the kingdoms of the Nizam, Mysore, and North Canara, excepting from both the territories and provinces lately assigned to the Archdiocese of Goa, as also to the Archdiocese of Damaun or Cranganor. Next come along the Canarese and Malabar Coast besides the Archdiocese of Goa, three Vicariates between the Ghauts and the western sea, namely, Mangalore separated in 1853 from that of the Verapoly or Malabar Vicariate by the province of Canara to the river Pannang. Verapoly from the river to the boundaries of the diocese of Cochin lately restored by Us, and Quilon from the boundaries of the same diocese situated to the north stretching to Cape Comorin, except the parishes assigned to the diocese of Cochin.

Ten missions belong to the eastern portion of the peninsula. Three in the Bay of Bengal at the mouths of the Ganges ; especially the Western Vicariate established in the city of Calcutta and the Eastern, both derived in the year 1850 from a single Bengal Vicariate. Those, however, who are said to belong to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Meliapore are to be excepted from the number of the subjects of both Vicariates. Next follows in the centre of the civil province the Prefecture Apostolic of Bengal erected in the year 1855 . Adjoining the Western Vicariate of Bengal is the extensive mission deriving its name from Vizagapatam, which takes in the whole territory between the boundaries of the Bombay Vicariate and the Bay of Bengal up to the river Godavery on the south, and was divided from Madras in the year 1850. The neighbouring mission of Hyderabad stretches across the dominions of the Nizam and the yrovince of Masulipatam to the river Krishna, it was designated by Gregory XVI. and Pius IX. raised it to the dignity of a Vicariate in 1851.

On the Coromandel Coast is the important city of Madras which has had a Vicar Apostolic from the year 1834. His jurisdiction extends from the river Krishna to the Palar between the limits of the Bombay Mission, and the sea cutting off the tract lately assigned by Us to the Meliapore Vicariate. But at its southern limits the ancient Vicariate of the Coromanded Coast had also been divided into three Missions in 1850, namely, Pondicherry between the river Palar on the uorth and the Cauvery on the south, Mysore to the west, embracing the kingdom of the same name and the provinces of Coorg, Collegal and part of the Wynaad and Salem : lastly, Coimbatore, which is bounded by the Missions of Verapoly, Mangalore, and Madura, to the east of the mountain range of the Ghauts. Last of all in the south of the peninsula lies the great Madura Mission, which is bounded by the Coromandel Sea, the Ghauts and the rivers Cauvery and Vellar, excluding those regions which We have made over to the Bishop of Meliapore ; this Mission was established as a Vicariate in 1846 by Gregory XVI. a few days before his death.

The island of Ceylon is distributed into three Vicariates, Colombo, Jaffna, and Candy : of these the two former were erected by Pius IX. in 1849 by the assignment to one of the provinces in the east and south, and to the other the remaining territories of the island : the third was constituted by Us in 1883 by separating from the first two the territory in the centre of the island.

Since therefore in all the Missions of India, of which We have treated, the zealous labours of the messengers of the Gospel have now advanced Christianity so far that not only is the name of Our Saviour invoked in the most perfect liberty, but further many churches are counted, which give evidence of their vigour in many flourishing institutions of wise utility. We on Our part in the first place give and offer special thanks to the supreme and most High God of all creatures for the prosperity bestowed on the Catholic World. But in the next place We apply Ourselves to carry into effect what was long among the cherished wishes of Our Predecessors, namely, the establishment of an ecclesiastical hierarchy in India, and the island of Ceylon. On the completion of this We are trustful that with God's help there will follow blessings not few and not slight, and in particular an increase of concord and charity, uniformity and steadiness of discipline, a more abiding union of the people with the Bishops, and especially with the Roman Pontiff, a more rapid propagation of the Catholic name together with a wider cultivation of Christian virtues.

Wherefore having, as the gravity of the matter required, requested the judgment of Our Venerable Brothers, the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, presiding over the council for the propagation of the Catholic faith, having in the lowliness of Our heart poured forth prayers to the God of all power, having besought the help of the Immaculate Mother of God, of the holy apostles, Peter and Paul, of St. Thomas the Apostle and St. Francis Xavier who, as in times gone by they had led these nations into the light of the Gospel, so now watch over and shield them with their intercession in heaven : of Our own motion, of Our certain knowledge and with mature deliberation, in the fulness of the Apostolic power, to the greater glory of the Divine name, for the increase of the Catholic faith We, by the authority of this Letter, institute in all the Missions of the East Indies, an Episcopal Hierarchy in accordance with the rules of the Canon Law.

Moreover, treading in the footsteps of Our predecessors who first erected the Archdiocese of Goa with its Suffragan Sees of Cochin, Meliapore, and Cranganore, these same We confirm according to the scheme which is pointed out in the recent Convention with the illustrious and Most Faithful King of Portugal and Algarvia, and We will the same again to form together one ecclesiastical Province.

And further, by Our Apostolic authority, by the tenor of these presents, We erect and constitute as Episcopal churches all the Vicariates Apostolic of the whole Peninsula and the island of Ceylon as they have been above described by Us, as also the Prefecture situated in the centre of the province of Bengal. But of the number of the new dioceses which follow, namely, the Church of Agra, Bombay, Verapoly, Calcutta, Madras, Pondicherry and Colombo we elevate to the honour of Archiepiscopal dignity. With reference to the provincial and suffragan Churches to be designated it will be reserved to us to enact what may appear most expedient.

The Archbishops, however, and the Bishops shall at proper times each report the state of his church to our congregation of the *Propaganda Fide*, which will in the future continue to take the same special interest in those regions which it has hitherto taken, and will take cognizance of all those matters which the guardians of the sacred mysteries by reason of their office may propose.

But the Archbishop of Goa and his Suffragan Bishop shall report the state of their churches to the Sacred Congregation for the conduct of the extraordinary affairs of the church. Let them most carefully study to arrange matters piously and profitably in accordance with the Convention already mentioned, and let each one within the limits of his jurisdiction by every means watch over and amplify the Catholic faith.

But to all the Bishops of India it shall be perfectly allowable gradually to decide those things which may be conducive to the introduction of the common law according to the requirements of the times, and whatever else is allowed by the general discipline of the Church to the authority of Bishops. And it will be Our duty and that of this Apostolic See, to aid the Bishops in the discharge of their duties by work, authority and counsel, and to assist in every possible way whatever may appear to be useful and suitable to the salvation of souls.

It remains for the whole clergy and people, and to this We strongly urge them, to keep firm hold of concord of wills, to preserve charity untarnished, to render through life free and unhesitating obedience to the Bishops, and especially to this Apostolic See, and so to exhibit in their lives the charms and graces of Christian virtues, that by their very example they may call to the admirable light and kingdom of Christ, those who still are unfortunate wanderers from the truth.

We decree finally that these Our letters shall not at any time be liable to be questioned or impugned for any vice of obreption or subreption of Our intention, or any other defect whatsoever, and they shall always be good and valid and shall have effect in all points and shall be inviolably observed, notwithstanding decisions, general or special, Apostolic or of Synodal, Provincial or Universal councils and all other matters whatsoever, even if worthy of special mention, to the contrary notwithstanding all which in so far as they are repugnant to the aforesaid We expressly repeal. And We further decree to be void and of no effect whatever by whomsoever and by whatever authority may come to be attempted knowingly or unknowingly contrary to these. And We will, moreover, that to printed copies of these letters signed by a Notary Public, and attested by the seal of some person invested with ecclesiastical dignity the same faith be given as would be given to the signification of Our Will at sight of this diploma.

To no man therefore be it permitted to infringe this document of Our erection, constitution, institution, restitution, dismembering, suppression, assignment, addition, attributing, decree, mandate, and will or with rash daring to act against it. If any one should presume to attempt such things let him know he will draw down on himself the wrath of the Almighty God and of His blessed Apostles Peter and Paul.

Given at Rome at Saint Peter's in the year of our Lord's Incarnation one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, the first day of September and the ninth year of our Pontificate.

C. Card. SACCONI
Pro-Datarius.
M. Card. LEDOCHOWSKI

visa
de curia I. de aquilla e vicecomitibus
Loco × Plumbi
Reg. in Secret. Brevium.
I. CUGNONIUS.

PROFITS ON MUCCADUMAGE BUSINESS.

VUSSONJEE HEERJEE *vs.* JEWANDASS IBJEE SEWJEE AND OTHERS

IN delivering judgment in this case, his Lordship said: On 21st July 1880, the defendants as a firm made an agreement with Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co. to act as their muccadums and brokers. In October 1880 plaintiff joined the defendants' firm so far as the muccadamage to Peel, Cassels was concerned on the terms that he was to get 4 annas in the rupee the profits by the muccadumage business. On the 30th September 1882, the 2nd and 3rd defendants retired from the firm. In 1884 they brought a suit in the name of the firm against Peel, Cassels for the amount due on the agreement of the 21st July 1880 down to the dissolution of the firm—30th September 1882. The first defendant with the plaintiff had continued to work for Peel Cassels, and consequently the first defendant would not join in the suit and was made party defendant. This suit was settled—the sum due having been found to be Rs. 51,108—and that due to the plaintiffs Rs. 17,184—by 15,000 (odd) being paid to them by Peel, Cassels, and the proportion of the rest due respectively to the first defendant and to the present plaintiff, being allowed to stand over as they did not want then to press Peel Cassels. The parties at this point begin to differ. The second and third defendants allege not only that it was agreed they should be paid by Peel Cassels at once, but also that the first defendant and plaintiff should waive all claims against the two defendants and look only to Peel, Cassels for payment. The plaintiff denies this altogether. The 1st defendant's moonim admits that he consented to it for his master. Of course the law is clear that " a partner must account to the firm for any benefit derived from a transaction affecting the partnership" (I. C. A. sec 258) and it is for the 2nd and 3rd defendants to show that this money due to the partnership was by consent received by them exclusively. The evidence is as usual contradictory. The settlement of the suit was reduced to writing, but it was not signed by the plaintiff, as he was not a party he would not be asked to sign it. But he says he was asked for his consent to accept Peel Cassels as his source of payment and that he refused to do so. He refers to his books where there is no entry of any such arrangement. He refers to the firm's books where there is no entry of any such arrangement. The moonim of the first defendant says that he asked the defendant who replied " I have no objection to getting my share from Peel, Cassels," but the plaintiff did no go on to and say " if Peel, Cassels fail to pay me I will not press the two defendants." His reply is not inconsistent with the plaintiff's own story that he expected Peel, Cassels would pay, but at the same time never waived any right he had as partner. He made his claim at once when Peel Cassels were insolvent. The second defendant swears the plaintiff did consent and the second defendant's brother, Mr. Luckmidas Khimjee, was called to offer in corroboration of the second defendant his recollection of what the second defendant told him at the time. In June 1885, when the claim was made, the 2nd defendant set up this same defence through his solicitor. In Peel, Cassels' schedule the plaintiff was at first entered as their creditor for this sum, but that entry was subsequently withdrawn. On their evidence there being a direct conflict of oral evidence and no proof in writing. I think it safer to lean towards the rule of law cited, and to give the plaintiff the benefit of his partnership rights. The absence of any corroboration in the books or of any other record of so important an agreement is in favour of the plaintiff, and so is the fact that the made the demand on his partners as soon as Peel, Cassels showed by insolvency they could not pay. Limitation was also pleaded, but I think the time must count from the 30th September, 1885, when the plaint was lodged, and not from the 5th October, 1885, when it was admitted. The fact that it was not presented the next day does not alter the term of the Limitation Act, " the plaint is instituted when it is presented to the proper officer," and the Judge's clerk who endorsed the presentation in the plaint was the proper officer. As regards the evidence of Mr. Poole, which could not be obtained on account of Mr. Poole's illness, it is not so important as was asserted. The alleged arrangement did not take place in Mr. Poole's presence as he was ill at home and the negotiations went on at the office. My decision therefore is for the plaintiff, but I cannot award the definite sum he claims, as the amounts received by his partners were not solely paid on account of muccadumage. There must be an account taken of the muccadumage business done by the plaintiffs and the defendants up to 30th September, 1882, and of the moneys received by the partners and of the moneys already paid to the plaintiff on that account, including the amount paid by the first defendant ; and the defendants must pay to the plaintiff according to their liabilities as found in the account, the amount, if any, still due to him on his four annas share.

Costs reserved.

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Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1.

THERE was heavy rain here last night and to-day, and the fall has probably extended to the Mofussil. Telegrams have been received from the Berars, Kandeish, the Central Provinces, and Guzerat, reporting that rain had fallen; and crop prospects are, consequently, much improved. We have no authentic news from the Punjaub, but natives say that they have heard of rain there also.

Bar Silver, according to Reuter's London Financial Telegram of last evening, was unchanged; but in Rupee Securities Four per cent. had declined ⅛, while Four-and-a-half per cent. had advanced to the same extent. Sterling Loan was ⅛ lower. Consols and Rentes were unchanged. Shipments of Silver to Bombay were £90,000.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China pays a dividend at the rate of seven per cent per annum.

The usual Bank of England Returns for the week ending Wednesday are less favourable than those of the previous week. They show a decrease of £200,000 in Bullion, and of £1,000,000 in Notes and Gold; while the Reserve was 41 per cent. of the Liabilities, against 49 per cent. last week.

The Cotton market was firm at Liverpool yesterday, Surats again with a hardening tendency. Sales, however, only reached 10,000 bales, of which ten per cent. were Surats. There was no change whatever in spot prices; but arrivals were 1-32d. dearer for September-October, 1-64d. higher for all positions from November to January, while for January-February there was no change.

New York advices come 1-16th higher for spot at 9⅝; and two points more for January Futures at 9·43. The Receipts were 25,000 bales against 23,000 bales last year and 24,000 bales in 1884.

COTTON.—We hear of sales of Good Bengals, January delivery, at Rs. 160; and of Fully Good at Rs. 165: but sellers are not meeting the demand with any eagerness, though rates may be called rather easier all round. New Broach is offering at Rs. 216, but no business has transpired.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.—Owing to the reports of rain in the districts Linseed and Rapeseed of the new crop are declining in price. The only business we know of to-day is in Delhi No. 1, ready receipts at Rs. 3-15; but this market is also easier in the absence of enquiry. We quote:—

Fine Possy	Rs.	4	5	0
No. 1 do.	„	4	4	0
No. 1 Club Delhi	„	3	15	0
Red Ahmedabad	„	4	0	0

The receipts of Produce into Bombay for two days, Wednesday and Thursday, were as follows:—

Cotton	1,879	bales.
Wheat	70,522	cwts.
Linseed	6,228	„
Rapeseed	2,100	„
Gingelly seed	3,731	„
Popyseed	1,208	„

FREIGHTS.—The Brookfield has been fixed for two Meditterranean Ports, October loading, at 27s. 6d. payable here at 2s. exchange. The market generally continues dull at our last quotations.

EXCHANGE has continued its downward course to-day. The fall is only 1-32d., but it is all round, and applies to both ready and forward business. In Calcutta rates are 1-16d. lower; but as this the closing day there before the great holiday of the year, while most business-people would have closed their transactions yesterday, we do not give much heed to Calcutta quotations.

But looking forward, the position of Exchange is still weak; the ready rate for three months' sight Credits is now 1s. 5⅝d., but from January to May they can be sold at ⅛d. less, say 1s. 5½d. This is clearly indicative of an uncertain market, and is the result of the late violent fluctuations in silver. A thoroughly firm and reliable market at this season used to be shown by Banks offering their Bills for forward delivery, at least on as high terms as those current for ready business; while they would not take the risk of future Bills covering all the next business season except at gradually better rates for the buyer. The position is now entirely altered, the market is feverish and easily depressed, and Banks withdraw as sellers, or lower their rates, on very little provocation. We have had large sales of Mercantile Bills during the past week, but to-day the supply seems to have been limited, and Banks have been very willing buyers. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 5-32d	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5¼d.	„
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 7-32d.	„
Credits „ „	1s. 5⅜d.	„
Francs „ „	1·83.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been no movement whatever either way to-day, Four per cent being still quoted at 97⅞, and Four-and-a-half per cent. 102⅞.

SHARES.—The market has been very quiet to-day, but the news of rain up-country has led to a better feeling regarding Mill and Press shares, though few transactions were reported owing to the higher rates generally demanded by sellers. The Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 2½, say to 722½. Morarjee Goculdass Mill shares are Rs. 15 higher at Rs. 1,500; and Ripon are Rs. 5 dearer at 920; Jewraz Balloo have gone down to Rs. 1,225, a drop of Rs. 2½; and Bombay Ice Manufacturing are Re. 1 lower, at Rs. 110.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	722½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	114xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£100
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£100

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	910
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance C	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,875
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	–	490
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	106
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	690xd
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo.Cotton Mf'g Co.,Ld.	600	500	500	..	425
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	900xd
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	–	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	715
New issues	3,000	125	–	Rs. 125	175
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	615
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	660
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	910
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	13½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	700
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	655
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	165
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	–	900
Hinganghat Mill Co.	700	5[illegible]	55	37½	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	50	Rs. 2[illegible]	875
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	445
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,325
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	605
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	50	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Balloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,225
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	965
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	935
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	153
Madras United	500	000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,825
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	675
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,232½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250		190
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,500
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	–	510½
Nalgaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,00	1 00	100	...	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	,000	1,000		500nl
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,[illegible]	Rs. 0	915
Oriental	5,72	625	625	Rs. 15	575xd.
People of India S. & W Company	..	25	250	..	87½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500		85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	900
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	920
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,00	1,000		1,290
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,290
Secunderas	650	1,000	1,000		665
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	490
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	80 xd,
Laxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770		1,000		890

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	–	1,060
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,030
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	145
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	650
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	140
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,725
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	–	105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	460
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	–	575
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	120
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	475
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	680
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	550
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	725

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	185 140
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	14
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	Rs. 20	150
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	20
Do. New issue	500		37	1 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	600	500	500	15 p. ct.	620xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	–	210
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	110
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,900
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	726
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	..	..	6 p.ct.	101½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	15
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	11
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	104
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	14½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	100	100		...
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	317
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	94
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	116
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	55
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 19	302½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	100
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	92
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	5	55exd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	7¼xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500		1,110
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,600	100	100	Rs. 5	185xd
Western India Flour Mills	,000	125	100	12 o	127
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200		202

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st September, as compared with that for the 7th September:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 7. Rs.	A.	P.	Sept. 21. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	43,56,664	15	0	43,56,664	15	0
Treasury Balance	2,61,12,803	5	11	2,74,43,585	5	10
Other Deposits	3,03,64,934	6	8	3,01,95,747	12	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,03,535	5	3	4,29,983	15	9
Sundries	16,25,736	3	7	16,78,356	2	9
Rs.	8,28,63,674	4	5	8,41,05,338	4	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	40,78,596	0	0	57,11,393	0	0
Other authorized Invtmts	58,00,355	0	0	56,58,185	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	91,99,080	8	6	82,75,438	1	7
Credits on do.	90,71,326	11	9	90,51,357	4	8
Bills discounted	2,21,19,428	9	9	2,29,65,939	14	0
Balances with other Banks	11,93,768	5	10	12,21,850	2	6
Bullion	2,465	5	0	2,138	2	6
Dead Stock	11,32,165	15	2	11,30,274	0	1
Stamps	9,176	13	2	8,486	2	3
Sundries	7,63,488	1	10	7,62,390	12	8
Cash at Head Office	1,35,45,205	12	0	1,36,43,244	4	6
Do. at Branches	1,59,48,617	1	5	1,56,74,641	7	4
Rs.	8,28,63,674	4	5	8,41,05,338	4	1

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—OCTOBER 1.

Hartigan, Lieut. 2nd Bo. Grenadiers, on duty, to Quetta,

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 1.

Pasley, Col., S. C., to reside in England, to England.

Hogg, Major, 6th Bo. Cavy., on leave, to Quetta.

Chamier, Major-Genl., Mad R. A., to reside in England, to England.

Vidal, Lieut., Bo. 2nd Belooch Regt., on leave, to Karachi.

Mainwaring, Lieut., 2nd R. O. Fus., on leave to Karachi.

Preston, Capt., 13th Mad. Infy., on furlough to Europe

Agnew, Lieut., R. S. Fus., on Medical Certificate, to Europe.

Close, Surgn-Major, Bo. M. S., on leave, to Poona.

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PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.

DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says:—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."

By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass; he might have added *and less liable to scratches.* If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches" it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."

For perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Ophthalmic Opticians, Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond St., LONDON. | & 4 Hare St., CALCUTTA. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents may for that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot do better than to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.

Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.

First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Excellence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD

IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.

Best quality and finish.
SOLE SUPPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PORTMAN—September 26, at Gunnesh Khind House, Poona, Helen Cavendish, the beloved eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Augustus Berkeley Portman.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ALLEN—September 25, at Murree, the wife of W G Allen, of a son.

DEATHS.

LE LIEVRE—September 26, at Bhagulpore, of heart disease, Edward Le Lievre, Superintendent of District Works.

WOOD—September 23, at Calcutta, Mary, widow of the late James Wood, of Wood Street, aged 86.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1886.

M. TISZA'S speech to the Hungarian Parliament turns out, upon fuller record, to be quite as significant as the first account of it made it appear. If, as he intimated, the policy of Austria is to foster autonomous States in the Balkans she cannot be in accord with Russia, whose unconcealed purpose at this moment is to discourage and not to foster national life in Bulgaria. Austria cannot make any pretence of adhering to such a policy as that proclaimed by the Hungarian Minister, and yet give Russia a free hand at Sofia. The difference between Austrian and Russian policy, in such a definition as that given by M. Tisza, is the difference between fostering and crushing, and if his words have a serious meaning we must expect either that Russia will modify her course at Sofia, or that there will be a parting of company between two at least of the three parties to the Triple Alliance. For it is to be noted that M. Tisza spoke on Thursday only of Austria's alliance with Germany as remaining intact, a reference which by implication forbids the belief that the Triple Alliance is the reality which some of the Russian papers have made it appear to be. If the Bulgarian leaders now enjoy the unconcealed sympathy of Hungarian statesmen they have certainly done something to merit it. The Czar's quite superfluous warning to them not to create disorder finds its best commentary and its best reproof in the fact announced to-day that the Bularian Regency have abolished the state of siege. There is not a country in Europe which, after passing through such a convulsion as that through which Bulgaria has lately gone, could afford to dispense with such a safeguard as the state of siege. This the Regency have done in the face of General Kaulbars' attempts to discredit them, to undermine their authority, and to make Government impossible by any means short of a Russian intervention. These are not the people against whom the Czar will be able to repeat the charge of being dangerous to the peace of Bulgaria and the East. They are not the people to give him a pretext for military intervention. He may not like them any the better for that, and there are no signs that the moderation and self restraint of these men have taught moderation and self-restraint to the Czar's Envoy. The Czar apparently is looking elsewhere than to Sofia for an excuse for a more active interference in Bulgaria. An official paper at St. Petersburg on Thursday made much of the great military preparations that are in progress in Turkey, and upon the fact that Turkish troops are being massed at Adrianople. The desperate condition of the finances of the Porte just now should be a safeguard against extravagant military preparations on the Sultan's part, and the *Official Messenger's* estimate is more than likely to be exaggerated. But the strength of the Russian forces lately mobilized in Bessarabia deprives the Russian Government of any real right of complaint against such defensive measures as the Porte may have taken.

A COLD WEATHER trip to India may now be regarded—as the long list of illustrious visitors whom we may expect in Bombay next month reminds us—as quite an ordinary way of spending a six months' holiday, and it seems that the time is approaching when it will be considered, as Lord Roseberry lately remarked, that no English statesman's political education is complete without a visit to the East. Before the Suez Canal was opened, Englishmen who came to India merely to see it and not to earn their livelihood as soldiers, civilians, and merchants, were few and far between. The first Englishman who came to India as a *bonâ fide* traveller was probably Tom Coryat, who arrived at Surat in December 1617, after his walk of 3,000 miles from Scanderoon, and died there without committing to writing the strange tale of his wanderings. Since his time until of late years India seems to have been regarded as beyond the sphere of the English traveller, who was ready to make expeditions to Palestine, to Egypt or to America, but shrank from crossing the Indian Ocean. All this is now changed, and a visit to India bids fair to become to the modern Englishman what the grand tour of Europe was to the young man of fortune a hundred years ago. Several causes have contributed to bring this about. One of these is the gradual improvement in sanitation, and the better knowledge of how Europeans ought to live in a tropical climate. In old days the cities of India were certainly much unhealthier than they now are, and from the reckless disregard of the rules of health they were supposed to be much worse than they really were. There was no doubt a solid substratum of truth underlying the bull of the Irishman, who declared that Englishmen in India killed themselves with hard eating and drinking, and then wrote home that it was all the fault of the climate. But now that a much more temperate manner of life has become prevalent, India has a fair chance, and is able to dissipate the exaggerated notions of its extreme unhealthiness. One learned traveller from Oxford, Professor Monier Williams, who has paid two visits to the home of Sanskrit literature, did not hesitate to print among his impressions his belief that for those who are able to go occasionally to the hills and who live temperate lives, India is on the whole more free from risk to life than Europe. We are not indeed prepared to endorse this extreme statement. The insurance companies who win or lose money according to the correctness of their estimates know—or think they know—more about the subject than the learned professor whose opinion we have quoted. In spite of what he says the companies who do business in India do not find that the immense number of observations on which their conclusions are based warrant them in having exactly the same rates for residents in India as for residents in Europe. At the same time the fact that most or all of them have reduced their extra premiums for India show at least that, according to the evidence of statistics, India is now much less unhealthy than it once had the reputation of being. Reform in diet and more temperate living, combined with improved sanitary arrangements, particularly in the larger cities, have sensibly increased the average duration of human life, and want of careful enquiry into the facts of the case doubtless exaggerated the estimates of the mortality of previous years. These considerations taken together will account for the very large discrepancy between the estimate of the value of an Indian life now and the estimate ordinarily formed twenty or thirty years ago. Thus it is that a traveller coming to this country knows that if he keeps regular hours, and does not attempt to do too much, he will be little if at all more liable to disease than if he were travelling in Italy or Switzerland.

But the chief cause that has led to the yearly influx of cold weather visitors is the shortening and cheapening of the journey between Europe and India, together with the extension of our railway system, which makes the most interesting cities of the interior easily accessible. It was very different fifty years ago, when any traveller proposing to visit India had either to spend five months sailing round by the Cape, or else, if he preferred the overland route, even then took two months on his journey and had to pay close upon £150 for his expenses by land and sea. Anyone who wants to know what travelling was like in the old days may satisfy his curiosity by reading in the pages of our Bombay archæologist what the passengers got for their £4 a day on board the Berenice, an Indian Navy steamer of 664 tons. "There is neither ice nor sodawater on board. When you want tea you must apply to the captain or the surgeon. Food there is in abundance but mostly uneatable. Permission is given to sleep on the benches, or the table in the cuddy, for an extra payment of Rs. 200, but as the servants are all littered under them during the night, that settles the question, and you retire to your den in disgust. . . . The breakfast bell comes, and the inevitable ham and eggs for twenty-six passengers—in one plate—makes its appearance at the door, and simultaneously, for the saloon is also the dressing-room, there is a hurry-scurry, clearing away, combs, wet towels, dirty linen, hair brushes and soap suds. You may fill in between each of the lines—cockroaches. If you complain you are told to be thankful, and that the Berenice is a perfect paradise compared with the Zenobia in the same service, which used to carry pigs from Waterford to Bristol." As it is the poets crown of sorrow to remember happier things, it ought to be a source of joyful congratulation for those who voyage in such splendid ships as the Rome and the Carthage to think of the unhappy lot of their predecessors by the overland route. The above description is abbreviated from the account given by a lady of her voyage from Suez to Bombay in 1839. Since then, however, things have gradually and steadily improved under the auspices of the P. and O. Company and the other lines; whose energetic competition prevents the public from suffering the evils of a monopoly. Thus it is that a voyage to India is more than twice as cheap, and it is impossible to say how many times more comfortable than it used to be.

Finally, when our traveller arrives on the shores of India, he now finds every convenience of modern travel to carry him swiftly to his destination and make him comfortable on the way: and, if he is distrustful of his own capabilities of arranging his route, he can put himself under the direction of Messrs. Cook and Co. There is still no doubt room for improvement from a traveller's point of view, especially in the matter of hotels. A writer in the *Graphic* some time ago remarked that "if people would but close their eyes, and by some exercise of the imagination think of the Arabian Nights' Tales and the hostelries of the Riviera in conjunction, they might find no bad picture in their mind's eye of what an Indian hotel of the first class is really like." If this *couleur de rose* description is true, then all we can say is that we have never seen an Indian hotel of the first class, and that we have a shrewd suspicion that it exists nowhere but in the cloudland of the writer's own exuberant imagination. Count Gubernatis certainly gives small encouragement to this writer's view of the matter. Most people will be more inclined to agree with him, when he points his antithesis by glancing at the other side of the picture and declaring "that as to Indian hotels of the second class there are no words in Billingsgate strong enough to describe them." Somewhere between these two extremes lies the average Indian hostelry. It has neither the luxurious appointments of a London or Parisian hotel, nor the homely comfort of old-fashioned English provincial inns. Its rooms are small and ill-furnished. The glassware is coarse and thick, the spoons and forks are too often in need of electro-plating, and the hot water plates are disfigured by cracks and chips. The bills of fare for breakfast, tiffin and dinner are horribly monotonous, and the items of which they are composed are too substantial, and not cooked with the care required to tempt the palate in a hot climate. But, on the other hand, the bedrooms are generally open to all the fresh breezes of heaven, the dinner table is well-fanned by the artificial air of the punkah, ice can be got in abundance, and if luxury is absent, at any rate the charges are moderate. The last mentioned consideration is important for travellers who are not provided with the purse of Fortunatus, and are therefore willing to dispense with luxury, if they are by its absence enabled to spend a longer time on their travels. And it is for such travellers in India that hotels are mainly intended. Illustrious visitors of great wealth, like Lord Rosebery, Lord Hartington, and Mr. Goschen have little occasion to trouble the hotels, as the doors of Government House are thrown wide open to them wherever they go.

QUININE at two annas an ounce would be a boon to everyone in India except the capitalists who, in the Nilgiris, in Coorg, in the Wynaad, and in the Darjeeling district, have invested their money in cinchona plantations. Somebody, who unfortunately does not give his name and address, is said to have discovered how to supply the febrifuge—or an exact equivalent for it—at this remarkable rate, and of course if he could do this he would be a greater benefactor to his species than—with due respect for the anti-vaccinationists—Dr. Jenner—or with equal respect for the anti-vivisectionists—M. Pasteur. Synthetical chemistry, besides, would score a triumph greater than any that it has recorded since somebody found out how to manufacture madder equal to the natural product. The story of this new discovery is somewhat indefinite, but it is extremely interesting, and it gives us a keen desire to know more about it. The "accidental breaking of a medicine bottle" is said to have been the cause of the discovery—a very singular illustration of the part that chance may take in bringing about the most beneficent triumphs of science. Yet we had better not ask how it was done. As the story stands it belongs to the romance of science, and it might be spoilt. So, too, with the ingredients employed. "An article which can always be got in abundance in any part of the world" may mean mere faith, which is said to be common, and to be commoner when the medicine man is absent than at any other time. Until we hear more about it, in fact, we shall have to conjecture that faith plays an important part in the synthesis of artificial cinchona. Men of business, who are not, as such, men of faith, profess to think nothing of the great discovery, and though an eminent firm of manufacturing chemists are credited with having pronounced in favour of the new threepenny quinine, another firm, in the cold severity of a market report, declare their testimony to be fabricated. Under these circumstances it seems rather early to calculate, as some have done, the loss to the revenues of India that would result if this discovery were to become a commercial success. Doubtless the Government have made a profit upon their experiments in the Nilgiris and in Bengal. The Nilgiri plantations have yielded in a year more than twelve thousand pounds in excess of the cost of working them, and the Darjeeling plantations have made a profit almost as large. The great advantage to the Government of India of the local cultivation has been the large saving that it has led to in the Medical Department, which has been calculated thus far at something in excess of a quarter of a million sterling. The profits of State cultivation might be foregone if with quinine at threepence an ounce the cost of the drug to Government could be still further reduced. But we must hear something more about the accidental breaking of the bottle, and the article which can be got in abundance in any part of the world, before we count up the unhatched chickens of synthetical invention.

M. F. MEYRELLES DO CANTO, Portuguese Consul-General in Bombay, left yesterday for Lisbon on six months' leave. The protracted negotiations between the Court of Lisbon and the Holy See, in regard to the ecclesiastical patronage of the King of Portugal in India, have imposed upon M. do Canto delicate and somewhat trying duties. These he has executed with much tact and discrimination, and to the satisfaction, we believe, not only of the Portuguese community in India, but to that of his Government also. He leaves Bombay with the good wishes of all those with whom he has come in contact.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE DACOITS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MEITILA, SEPT. 14.

THERE is nothing of great importance to chronicle during the past fortnight. A new post has been established at Wundwin, and a strong column was kept moving through the country in its vicinity from the 31st August to the 6th September.

To the south the dacoits have been more active, the post at Yanoung, some 12 miles from Yemethen, was attacked on the 4th, the dacoits setting fire to the thorn defence round the block house; part of the garrison, 27th Punjabis, sallied out, put out the fire, pursued and killed ten dacoits, one sepoy being slightly wounded. On August 31, the small post at Thaingone, close to Yemethen, was attacked. The garrison there too sallied out and killed five.

On September 8th, heavy firing was heard in the the direction of Nyoungyne post, aid was sent from Nyoungloon, and the dacoits were driven off, losing two brass cannons. I regret to say that cholera has again re-appeared, and is reported from all posts almost along the line from Ningyan to Yemethen. The detachment, 1st Grenadiers, lost two sepoys on their march towards Yemethen from this disease. The road too is reported exceedingly bad, a detachment of the 16th Madras having taken six days to march sixteen miles.

Large bodies of dacoits are reported to the S. and S.-W. of Meitila. Some of them attacked Yendaw, about 14 miles off, on the early morning of the 13th; they managed to set fire to part of the village. A column was immediately despatched from here to Yendaw, 2 mountain battery guns and 115 rifles. They reached Yendaw at 11 p.m., a brilliant moon enabling them to march over a rather difficult country by night. At midnight the dacoits re-appeared, probably unaware of the reinforcements received. They were driven off with a loss of three killed, not, however, before they had been able to set fire to an outlying part of the village. Burman villages are unfortunately exceedingly inflammable. It is reported that our old Ningyan friend, Buda Yaza, has come up to the hills west of Yendaw; he was driven from his stronghold in the Yoma hills, further south, by the appearance of cholera amongst his followers, numbers of whom, it is said, have died of it. If the report be true, we may have lively times in this neighbourhood. Would that we had our promised reinforcements of Bombay Lancers. It is only by rapidity of movement that we can deal at all successfully with the dacoits. As was exemplified by the success of the column sent to Yendaw—the moment news comes in, the troops should be ready to turn out—but it is not every commander of a station who has the energy to carry this out.

The weather here has been all that could be desired, a strong south-west breeze day and night. Occasional thunderstorms, which perhaps for a few hours make it rather sultry, but amply compensate by the freshness brought by the showers which usually accompany them. Weatherwise people say that the heavy rainfall takes place about here next month. I confess to being rather sceptical on that point; in July we were told August was the wet month, in August that this was; the fact is, no one knows anything about the climate of these parts, or we should never have lost so much valuable time under the impression that the rains would stop all military operations. The Commissioner of this District, Mr. Tucker, is expected here to-morrow.

I forgot to say that a rather important prisoner, the elder brother of the chief leader of dacoits in the Wundwin district, was captured some few days ago. His brother, Moung-yee, has given much trouble in that side of the country; it was expected he would fight, but as usual lost heart, and fled, with a few followers, to the Shan Hills.

Family complications connected with Wundwin are considerable. A certain Burman To-nè, who is head man of a large village some seven miles distant, has been long urging us to go to Wundwin, of which town he was the Myoke, but had been ousted by Moung-yee. Wundwin has been occupied, and To-nè appointed Myoke by Government, a most judicious appointment by the bye, great mistakes having been made in attempting to appoint Lower Burmans to govern Upper Burmans; it now appears that To-nè's wife is sister to the Moung-yee. She, however, does not appear to have any great sisterly affection for either the captive or her dacoit brother; on the contrary, seems rather to hope both may be disposed of. Whether she will be of the same opinion later remains to be seen. At present she appears to have a strong suspicion that her brother would chop her head off if he caught her.

A DIRGE.

Manibus date lilia plenis.

The god who loves not gifts nor prayers,
Who looks unmoved on tears,
Comes not to men who droop with cares
And loathe the fruitless years.

His hands, with cruel purpose rife,
Spare these and will not spare
The golden buds of opening life,
The young, the good, the fair.

Ah might we deem it truly sung
By tender bards of old
That those the gods love best die young,
Untaught how hearts grow cold!

Something is lost, too well we know,
While thus forlorn we yearn;
Something is gained, we know not how,
Which Love who seeks shall learn.

Poona, Sept. 27. W. W.

JOTTINGS FROM POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 30.

THE Civil Service ball was a very brilliant affair. The illuminations were exceedingly pretty. On the south facade of the Gymkhana Club, the monogram C. S. was arranged in coloured lamps, and all the lines of the building were picked out with hundreds of lamps of all shades and colours. Both the drives to the entrance of the Club were lined on each side with lamps, and Chinese lanterns were hung in gay profusion all round the corridors and verandahs. The internal decorations were very chaste, being principally floral. The walls of the great hall had been covered with bamboo trellis work, and as this had been covered with moss, studded at regular intervals with roses, the effect was very charming. At one end of the room, opposite the stage, a large mirror reflected the gay and many coloured figures of the dancers. Dancing commenced about 10 o'clock, and continued with unabated vigour until about four o'clock. Supper was of the most *recherché* description, and was done full justice to by the troops of wearied dancers who came in to temperate their energies at the hospitable board. The party broke up at a late or rather early hour, and after, I [illegible] afraid to say, how many suppers.

To pass from gay to grave, the Bishop [illegible] second lecture on "Sin" at the Panch[illegible] Church on Friday evening. The attend[illegible] rather better than on the previous occasi[illegible] pronounced sprinkling of Europeans bei[illegible] while the native audience was about t[illegible] point of numbers. His Excellency the [illegible] was again present. The lecturer, after [illegible] capitulating the main points of his previo[illegible] on "Duty," and the conclusions then [illegible] proceeded to say that every man had so[illegible] which he aimed, and yet was conscious th[illegible] ed in attaining to his ideal. He appealed w[illegible] confidence to his audience on this point, and having struck a sympathetic chord in doing so, he proceeded to enlarge on this failure, or imperfection in acting up to the ideal, pointing out that its root lay in something within the individual, leading him rather to follow the inclinations of the moment, than to remain steadfast in the strict path of duty. This impulsion in a direction known to be wrong is due to sin in the nature, and when yielded to by the individual, amounts in its gravest aspect to an outrage by a much loved child on the affection of a much loving father. The third lecture of the series on "Retribution" is advertised for to-morrow.

A sad gloom has been cast over the station by the lamented death of Miss Portman. This amiable and accomplished young lady was an universal favourite, and the deepest sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents in their heavy affliction.

As I see you have already published a full account of the Parsee cricket match, I need not say much about it, except to record my opinion that the visitors played an uphill game in a very cheerful and spirited manner. It is rather depressing to find yourself leather-hunting for the best part of an extremely hot and sultry day, for though it clouded over, and was fairly cool and pleasant after tiffin, the heat was excessive before the midday meal. With much steadiness and perseverance the Parsees played up, though they saw the score mounting and mounting, and yet all their efforts failed to obtain a wicket. The "century" appeared on the telegraph, and yet the two batsmen defied the efforts of the bowlers to separate them. It was not until 138 had been reached that Aitkins, thoroughly wearied by his long innings under a burning sun, misjudged the pitch of a good length ball by Malegaum, and retired with 88 to his credit. Carpenter's carefully played 138 was an excellent performance. I thought the Parsees fielded, on the whole, very smartly and well, having for the most part a quick and true return. It is true that a few catches were missed, chiefly in the long field, and that the throwing was at times a little wild, but take it all round, the Parsee fielding was certainly creditable, and better, I think, than that of Poona. No doubt the Parsees have yet a good deal to learn of cricket discipline, punctuality and so on. Still there is no reason to doubt that they will soon improve in all these matters, and it is pleasant to see men not to the manner born play so pluckily and steadily the good old English game, and taking to it as naturally as ducks take to water. It is curious that the Parsees were beaten by the Poona Gymkhana by exactly the same figures as the Hindoo Club were beaten by, *viz.*, an innings and 115 runs, although in the latter case the scoring on both sides was not so heavy.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived punctually at the Kirkee railway station on Tuesday afternoon at 5-30 o'clock. The station had been prettily decorated with palms and flowers, and the usual red cloth had been laid down. Their Royal Highnesses were received by H. E. the Governor, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, and other exalted personages. The small station was as full as it could hold of notabilities, European and native, while outside the station the loyal Poona public had assembled to feast their eyes on the "Rani ka beta" and his fair young wife, and manifest their attachment to the Throne by shouts of welcome as the Royal cortegé passed by.

The reception at the station did not take long, and the Royal party were soon on their way to Government House, Ganesh Khind, where, after a short stay, they again sallied out for a drive into Poona, the Duchess accompanying Lady Reay in her victoria, while H. E. the Governor drove his Royal Highness in his mail phaeton. The weather unfortunately is extremely hot even for the time of year, so that unless it changes shortly, I am afraid their Royal Highnesses will carry away with them a somewhat unfavourable impression of the Poona climate. A timely fall of rain is much needed to lower the temperature and lay the dust, which is terrible along the road to Ganesh Khind. If it does not rain measures should be taken to water this road, or the gay uniforms of the men, and the brilliant dresses of the ladies are likely to suffer during the frequent journeys to Ganesh Khind and back that are before us this week.

The Horse Show was formally opened yesterday afternoon, and the prizes in the breeder's classes were adjudged. This afternoon the driving competitions and the riding in the hunters and ladies' hacks classes will take place. This is the prettiest portion of the Exhibition, which will probably be crowded, more especially as their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will be present, and the Duchess will present the prizes.

A large party was at Government House last evening to meet their Royal Highnesses. After dinner a series of tableaux were represented, which were extremely pretty, the various groups being well and artistically arranged. To-day, before attending at the Horse Show, the Duke and Duchess present the prizes to the successful students at the Female Training College, to-morrow they have consented to be present at a meeting of the Poona Sayan Samaj (the Poona Æsthetic and Philharmonic Society, as my card of invitation designates it), and in the evening there is the Royal Engineers' Fancy Dress Ball, at which they are also expected to be present, so their time is likely to be fully occupied during their stay in Poona.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1886-87	[illegible]
Remitted from 1st April to 25th Sept. 1886	[illegible]
Balance to be remitted from 26th Sept. 1886 to 31st March 1887	[illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

VIENNA, Sept. 30.

M. Tisza, in his speech to the Hungarian Parliament, added that the policy of Austria was to foster autonomous nations in the Balkans. Austria, he said, adheres strictly to the terms of the Treaty of Berlin, and her alliance with Germany remains intact.

SOFIA, Sept. 30.

The Bulgarian Regency have abolished the state of siege lately proclaimed.

Frequent parleyings are taking place with General Kaulbars with the object of inducing him to modify the demands of the Russian Government.

MASSING OF TURKISH TROOPS.

St. PETERSBURG, Sept. 30.

The *Official Messenger* publishes an article giving the details of the great military preparations that are being made by Turkey, and dwells on the fact that Turkish troops are massing at Adrianople.

NUBAR PASHA.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Nubar Pasha, who was summoned to London by the British Government, has suddenly started for Egypt.

THE REVENUE RETURNS.

The British Revenue for the past quarter amounts to £17,500,000, showing an increase of £50,000.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 1.

A downpour of rain commenced after their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught left the Horse Show last night, and has continued for the greater part of twenty-four hours.

The reception at Ganesh Khind to meet their Royal Highnesses was attended by nearly three hundred persons, including the Civil and Military Officers. The review this morning was postponed in consequence of the rain. A storm also delayed the arrival of their Royal Highnesses at the musical entertainment given to-night by the Poona Gayan Samaj. The programme of native music was performed by the pupils of the Samaj school classes and several professors on Indian instruments. Rao Saheb Kunte explained that the object of the Association was by a comparative study of Indian and Western music to eliminate the worst features of the former and blend it with what remained of the best of Western ideas. The Duke and Duchess appeared greatly interested in the selections, and the Duke expressed the pleasure it afforded them by their visit, which lasted about thirty minutes. Their Royal Highnesses departed after being decorated.

To-night a grand Fancy Dress Ball, given by the Royal Engineers, takes place at the Club Assembly Rooms.

The rain is still falling heavily.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN THE GODAVERY DISTRICT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 1.

The *Madras Mail's* correspondent in the Godavery district reports disastrous floods there, also a terrible fight which occurred between a large number of villagers, some of whom were about to cut the bund, which would free their villages of water, but at the expense of others, who attacked them. Nearly a hundred people were killed.

APPOINTMENTS AND CHANGES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 1.

Sir Alfred Lyall is granted six months' extension of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the N.-W. Provinces.

Mr. Justice J. D. Tremlett is appointed Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

Lieut. Gordon, Royal Artillery, is appointed Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

Brigade-Surgeon Browne retires from the service.

The Calcutta Mounted Infantry Company is changed to a Cavalry Squadron, and is styled the Calcutta Mounted Rifles.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30.

The City Line steamer City of Canterbury left here for Bombay this morning.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here for Madras, Colombo and Calcutta this afternoon.

LISBON, Sept. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Nuddea, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats hardening.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69⅜
4½ „ „	73⅜
3 per cent. Consols for Account	101
3½ „ Sterling Loan	100⅛
4½ „ French Rentes	110
Bar Silver	44 5-8

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China pays a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion (Issue and Banking Department), £21,200,000; decrease £200,000; public deposits, £3,300,000; increase £100,000; other deposits, £25,400,000; increase £2,400,000; other securities, £23,000,000; increase; £3,500,000; Notes and Gold, £11,800,000; decrease £1,000,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 41 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, Sept. 30.

10 p.m.	79·6

FRIDAY, Oct. 1.

8 a.m.	78·5
10 a.m.	81·3
2 p.m.	82·1
4 p.m.	79·8

Some further details of the Viceroy's cold-weather tour have been made known. His Excellency, after visiting Mooltan and Lahore, will leave the latter place on November 4th and reach Ahmedabad on the 6th, where a halt will be called until the morning of the 8th. Baroda will be the next halting-place; and on the 10th Lord Dufferin will take steamer at Surat for Goa, the Portuguese settlement being reached on the 12th. His Excellency will land at Bombay on the evening of the 13th, and will remain there for six days.

There can now be no question, says the Hyderabad paper, that Sir Steuart Bayley's visit there was wholly official. He himself declared that it was so. One of the questions that, we believe, engaged his attention was the Council of State. Frequently of late months the charge has been made against this august body that they were going beyond their powers, and unduly interfering with the executive. The result of his enquiry into this subject will not improbably be a revision of the rules under which the Council exercises its functions by the Government of India.

In the month of July last, 1,771 emigrants left the port of Calcutta, of whom, 1,237 went to Demarara, and 534 to Trinidad. The majority of emigrants came from Behar, the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

In order to encourage the study of the Burmese language, the Government of India has sanctioned the following rewards for officers and men who pass the examinations successfully:—For the elementary standard, Rs. 180; for the lower standard, Rs. 360; and for the higher standard, Rs. 500.

There are indications in Nepal that the rains are drawing to a close. For some days past the weather has been settled and fair, and beneficial to the crops.

According to the gossip of political clubs in London, it is expected that Sir M. E. Grant Duff will endeavour, as soon as he arrives in England, to get into Parliament as a Liberal Unionist. "I have not heard many regrets expressed upon this gentleman's departure from India," writes a London correspondent. "On the contrary, most people are rather glad that Madras is to be relieved of his presence, for it is thought that the administration of that Presidency will work much more smoothly under Mr. Bourke than under so pragmatical a gentleman as the retiring Governor."

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—"It was expected that Mr. Maclean, M.P., and Mr. George Lord, of Manchester, would have been amongst the members of the Currency Commission. But Mr. Maclean's relations with Lord Randolph Churchill are, or rather were, not cordial. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been particularly civil to the ex-Indian journalist during the present Parliament, for he well knows what a formidable enemy Mr. Maclean might become; but it is doubtful whether the Leader of the House of Commons means to gratify the hon'ble member for Oldham to the extent of placing him on this Commission."

The report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal just issued furnishes a good example of the difficulty with which those charged with the compilation of vital statistics have to contend in India. The registered mortality of Bengal for 1885-86 showed an increase of 126,000 over that of 1884-85, and of 274,000 over the mean of 1880-84. Any inference which might be drawn from these figures is, however, to a great extent vitiated by the remark of the Sanitary Commissioner that a "good portion" of the increase is due not to greater actual mortality but to improved registration. This is doubtless perfectly true, but it clearly introduces a larger measure of uncertainty into all calculations based on the figures. The registration in Monghyr was until last year notoriously deficient, but with a new method introduced by Major Ramsay, the District Superintendent of Police, it became last year approximately accurate. The thana is divided into circles, and the circles into beats, and each circle and beat is given a number. "The chowkidars are divided into two equal batches, one of which has to attend with the reports at a fixed hour every Monday, and the other every Tuesday. At the thana the chowkidars are mustered and sit in rows, each row representing a circle. Every man knows the numbers of his circle and beat, and when they are called out the right man stands up and delivers his report to the registrar." This plan has worked excellently, and it has the further recommendation of great simplicity.

The failure of the arrangements for a public reception of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught has given Calcutta an opportunity of advising Bombay. Says the *Indian Daily News*:—"We can imagine how Bombay's soul is sore within it, and can sympathise in the disappointment. But the reflection will arise that the Duke was perhaps right, and showed a more correct appreciation of the position. He is the third son of Her Majesty the Queen, it is true, and the desire of Bombay to give expression to its exuberant loyalty is commendable. But, at the same time, he comes out to India in the capacity of a Brigadier-General, Commanding a Division of the Bengal Army; and it is perhaps both natural and fitting that he should wish to merge the Prince in the General, as far as possible, for the time being. He would possibly feel also that the Bombay demonstration on the occasion of his first arrival in India, only some three years since, was a sufficiently recent and marked proof of Bombay's loyalty and good-will, without a repetition on this occasion. If the Bombay public are to be condoled with on being deprived of a *tamasha*, the Bombay Government are even more to be pitied. But they have only themselves to blame; and they are old offenders in regard to mistakes on occasions of this sort. Previous experience might, and ought to, have saved them from the indirect but palpable snub they have met with in the present instance."

From time to time reports used to come from our section of the Afghan Boundary Commision of the Russian troops cantoned on the newly-aligned frontier being afflicted with disease. In a communication which appears in a Russian paper about the movements of the Scientific Mission which traversed the same regions this year, a reference at length appears to the unsatisfactory health of these troops. The Mission was in the valley of the Murghab and at Panjdeh in the month of June, and found the heat tremendous. The usual day temperature in the shade was from 40 to 43 degrees centigrade. Hot northerly winds, carrying with them particles of the burning sands of the Karakum desert, rose regularly in the afternoon, and continued to midnight. No rest could be obtained by night or day. The number of sick in the battalion quartered at Sari-Yazy caused "great disquietude." Typhus fever claimed many victims, while dysentery and "Panjdeh boils" made greater ravages from day to day. The members of the Mission themselves were all ill with fever and other maladies, and considered even Sarakhs a haven of rest and delight after their experience of those inhospitable regions.

From the *Mission Field* we learn that shortly the staff of the Church of England in the diocese of Rangoon will be strengthened by the addition of three missionaries from England. Of these two are from St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, Mr. H. M. Stockings and Mr. G. H. Colbeck, a brother of the missionary of that name already in Burma. The third missionary is one whose offer of service is of a peculiarly welcome character. He is a Mr. Francis W. Sutton, a fully qualified medical man, who has given up his practice in England to devote himself to medical missionary work. Mr. Sutton intends to offer himself as a candidate for holy orders. He, like Mr. Colbeck, is of a family which has given several of its members to missionary work, two of his brothers being medical missionaries in connection with the Church Missionary Society.

Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner, who has also acted as Executive Commissioner of Canada for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, has personally submitted a proposal to his Government, to the effect that the South Kensington Show should remain open for another year as it stands. The idea of Sir Charles is that the doors should be shut in November and re-opened in May. In order to effect this, each colony must contribute a round sum towards the support of its own court. This, in the case of the larger colonies, such as Canada, New South Wales and Victoria, is estimated at about £2,000. From the fact that Sir Charles Tupper is bringing this proposal under the notice of the authorities at South Kensington, it may be surmised that the Canadian Government is in favour of the scheme.

An unusual centenary was celebrated at Munich on the 6th ult. Upon that day a hundred years ago, Wolfgang Goethe stayed at the Hotel Detzer; and in commemoration of the fact the present proprietor, Herr Lehr, a great admirer of Goethe, had a beautiful bust of the poet, by Rauch, unveiled. A tablet bears the following inscription: "Worthy stranger, receive on thy entrance into this house the gratifying information that on September 6, 1786, Goethe, on his first Italian travels, stayed here as 'Merchant Möller, of Leipzig.' May the remembrance of him fill thy whole heart, but especially may the illustrious poet impart to thee the wonderful frame of mind which he must have experienced when he wrote the 'Tischlied:' 'Mich ergreift, ich weiss nicht wise, himmelisches Behagen.' All who now live in this house, and who may do so afterwards, will be ever mindful of the poet's words, 'The place on which a good man has stood is consecrated; when a hundred years are passed the sound of his words and his deeds returns again to the grandchild.'"

It is stated that the French Messageries Maritime Steam Ship Company, in renewing their contract with the French Government, have arranged to establish a monthly service between Bombay, Kurrachee and Aden, and *vice versa*, in connection with their main line from Marseilles to China.

It is said that Mr. Samuel Morley, who was the owner of three-fifths of the *Daily News*, has left his share in that paper to his son, Mr. Arnold Morley, the senior Liberal Whip.

AN ITALIAN SAVANT'S TOUR IN INDIA.—IV.

BY COUNT ANGELO DE GUBERNATIS.

A TRIP TO ELEPHANTA—COBRAS—AN INDIGNANT HINDU—THE ROCK TEMPLES—THE GODS IN THE CAVES—AN ACT OF HOMAGE—A SOUVENIR—RETURNING.

The commander of the s.s. Raffaele Rubattino, Cavalier Merello, had kindly placed at our disposal his steam launch, and in company with Captain Barbero, with Dr. Guldis of Malta, Counts Albiani and Denobili, Dr. da Cunha, and Dr. Bhagvanlal, I landed at Elephanta, which is about six miles distant from Bombay. A devout pilgrim has constructed, in our age, at his expense and for the use of other pilgrims, the rough but commodious steps by which one ascends to the Caves through a varied vegetation, including tamarind trees and *languli* (*methonica superba*), with which the god Shiva and his *lingam* are generally decorated. On our landing, a number of little boys, almost naked, ran to meet us, offering for sale match boxes full of large golden and emerald winged beetles, gold flies, small crabs and island flowers. We walked with great care, so as not to go out of the trodden path, because were told that the island was full of cobras, and the English gate-keeper assured us that he had himself killed at least seventy-four between May and October. I observed around the keeper's house a small garden, where there was a *Shivaite lingam*, surrounded by the *Kisnava tulsi*, and I began to think that the Hindu gods are on very good terms with themselves in spite of the various sects. Dr. da Cunha, wishing to gratify me, suddenly uprooted a *tulsi* plant from a kind of quadrangular altar in the shape of a large vase full of earth on which a *lingam* was placed. A Hindu who saw the incident became indignant, and we had to calm his ruffled feelings by assuring him that we meant no insult to the god; but that, on the contrary, we had removed the sacred plant in order to preserve it religiously and with due veneration.

The rock temples at Elephanta, which have been cut out of the living stone, are supposed to be nine or ten centuries old. Dr. Bhagvanlal called my attention to the fact that the head-gear of the idols, which is similar to that found on Indian coins of the Sassanian kings, affords a clue to the approximate age of those ancient monuments. The Caves have several ornamental representations similar to those which are often found in Jain temples; such as *Ghandharvi*, the *Appare Indra* and the elephant. Besides, the idols are seated after the fashion of Buddha, or of the Jain saints or *thirthan karas*. Although they have been mutilated partly by Mahomedan and Portuguese fanatics, and more so by the water which penetrates through various crevices and fissures into the Caves; there still remain some admirable fragments of the ancient *colossi* and of the columns which supported the whole magificent edifice. The god Shiva with his *lingam* is honoured above all in the caves; but one would say that he triumphed over the Jain worship, not by destroying it, but by compelling it to serve his purpose. As very often happens where a religion supplants and succeeds another, the old elements are absorbed by the new, and become subordinate to them. What was essential becomes accessory; and what was accessory serves to magnify the power of the rising divinity. All the sacred architecture of India offers numerous traces or vestiges of this evolution of mythical figures in its monuments. The Elephanta Caves are of very large area, and consist of a principal temple and of various chapels. On the rock are carved some gigantic idols. All these figures, as well as the columns which support the unequal ceiling of the temple, although massive, have a certain delicacy and elegance which show a very advanced skill in art. There is still among the Brahmins a tradition that the Elephanta Caves were carved out by the heroic brothers Punduidi at the time of their exile. A similar tradition is current in India with regard to all grand monuments of a certain antiquity, and especially with regard to the monuments of Jain origin. This would lead one to suppose, as I have had myself several occasions to observe in my visits to the Jain temples, that there was in early times a special connection between Jainism and the worship of Indra and Panduidi. Whatever may have been the early origin and object of these Caves, it is certain that the Shivaitic worship was substituted for an earlier worship, and became dominant in the temple. A special chapel, frequented particularly by the Banias, during the Shiva feast, has in the middle of it a colossal *lingam*, which is more than two feet in diameter. The most conspicuous figure in the temple is the *trimurty* or trinity, nineteen feet high, representing one body with three heads, namely those of Brahma, Vishnu and Rudra; but the figure of Shiva is always prominent. The favourite god in every part of India is Shiva, the creator and fertiliser. Indra, the destroyer, who smiles at a cobra, and who from his third eye in the middle of the forehead will send forth the flame destined to burn the world to ashes, being worshipped out of fear rather than out of love. Some figures represent Shiva in his threefold divine character, while others represent him in his capacity of a creator, being both male and female. On the two sides of this twofold Shiva, there are representations of Brahma with the *lotus* flower, carried by five swans; and of Vishnu on the *Garuda*, the man-bird. Above them are placed Indra on the elephant, and the *rishis* of their Vedic figures. Two other groups represent distinctly Shiva and his wife Parvati. In a group from the head of the god come out the three sacred rivers, Ganges, Yamuna and the Sarasvati; and with one of his four hands, he crushes a monster, a Pishacia, from the necklet of which hangs a tortoise. Parvati, with rather turgid breasts, is turned towards the god. She also presses with her hand a female monster. Around the principal figures we see Brahma, Vishnu on the *Garuda*, and Indra on the elephant. The other group represents the marriage of Shiva with Parvati. The goddess is on the right of the god, as in the day of Indian weddings the bride is at the right of the bridegroom. On the right of Parvati is the god Brahma, who reads the marriage service of the Vedas. On the left of Shiva, a little lower, is the god Vishnu. Behind the goddess, a priest is seen; while a servant or devotee presents on a tray some sweetmeats to the bride and bridegroom. The first offspring of the marriage of Shiva with Parvati was the god Ganesh. Another group represents the *Kailasa*, or heavenly mount, from which flowers are rained on the newborn child. The god Shiva has at his feet Bhringin, one of his followers. Behind Parvati, a woman, probably the midwife, holds the baby Ganesh. Two *rishis*, probably Purvata and Nuruda, are placed above but below a tiger, with a Pishacia monster in its claws, worshipping the *nandni* bull. On another wall there is a sculpture of Ravan, the demoniac king of Lanka, trying to raise Mount Kailasa, on which are the god Shiva and the goddess Parvati, whom he wishes to carry to his kingdom, where he intends that the ten-headed demon-worshipper of Shiva should be particularly venerated in his twofold capacity of *Fallic* god and the destroying god. Another of the legends about Shiva relates to the sacrifice of Daksha, son of Brahma and father of sixty daughters, one of whom, Durga or Sati, became Shiva's wife. Daksha performed one day a sacrifice acccording to the *Vedic* rituals, and as Shiva does not figure among the *Vedic* gods, he invited to the ceremony all the *Vedic* gods, ignoring altogether Shiva and his wife Sati. Sati came to the ceremony notwithstanding; but having been slighted, she threw herself into the sacrificial fire. Thereupon appeared Shiva to avenge her in the form of *Vira Bhadra*. He cut with one hand the head of Daksha, and made his blood flow into a cup which he held with the other hand. The group represents the *Vedic* gods around an elephant, trembling at the wrath of the avenging Shiva. The god has eight arms, with three of which he beheaded Dasksha, and a couple of enormous teeth, which project fearfully from his mouth, while his neck is adorned with a string of human skulls. A *lingam* rises upon the head of the god. One of the terrible forms of Shiva is Bhairava, which has eight arms. This also is represented at Elephanta. This form was assumed by Shiva to combat the incarnation of Vishnu as Narasinha. Ganesh is seen above him. The figure which is by some believed to be a representation of penitent Shiva, might also be a Jainic *tirthankara*. His attitude is that of a sitting Buddha. He sits like Buddha upon a lotus flower, and this fact suggests the belief that this is the most ancient figure in the temple, and was carved at the time when the Cave, before being used for the Shivaite worship, was used for the Buddhic, or at least Jainic worship. It seems as if each figure and each chapel had been dug and carved at different times by rich devotees. Some of the latter in fact seem to have got their likenesses carved in the act of kneeling for prayer, in the same way that we see certain patrons of noblemen's Catholic chapels painted at the feet of the family saint.

Before leaving the Caves, I tried to cross a court which was full of slimy mud, in order to go near a chapel situated above a tank, and containing a *lingam* of smaller proportions than the rest. In my impatience to get there I slipped and fell on my knees. All laughed at this involuntary act of homage to the *lingam*, and of course I had to pocket my chagrin and join in the laugh, though it was against myself. I would have made almost any sacrifice to have been able to take away with me some memento of my visit to the Caves of Elephanta, but of that there was little chance. Since two visitors carried away some time ago the arms of the two lions at the entrance, a vigilant watch has been kept to prevent further acts of vandalism. Before leaving the island, however I, was lucky enough to obtain a fragment of a statuette which had been lying neglected and forgotten for some years.

On our way back we observed the steam launch way lying far away from the shore, the tide having ebbed while we were consulting the gods in the Caves. In order to reach the boat we had to hop along quadrangular blocks, which formed a kind of pier or bridge. I jumped without accident from one basis to the other till about the middle of the bridge. But the greater progress we made, the more dangerous did this gymnastic exercise become, owing to the glutinous deposit left by the retiring tide. Twice I slipped and nearly got a ducking, so that I could not refuse the offer of assistance made by two coolies, who were more practised than I at this kind of locomotion. Had my old gymnastic master, Rodolfo Obermann, been there, I would not for all the world have accepted the proffered aid, but he was far away, and as I was just beginning my travels, I did not wish to jeopardise its success by any imprudence. In the hope, therefore, that no one would speak of this to Sebastiano Teuzi, president of the Italian gymnastic federation, and by the advice of Count Albiani, I allowed myself to be taken by the hand like a little child.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

A *Government Gazette* Extraordinary was issued last evening containing the following notification:—

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will leave the Kirkee Station of the G. I. P. Railway for Allahabad *via* Kalyan by ordinary train at 12-11 p.m. on the 6th instant. Their Royal Highnesses' departure will be private and all arrangements connected therewith will be made from Government House.

2. The Military Department will issue instructions for the firing of a Royal salute, and for the attendance of a guard of honour at the Railway Station.

3. The Inspector-General of Police will arrange for the maintenance of order.

4. The Commissioner, C.D., and an Aide-de-Camp of His Excellency the Governor will attend their Royal Highnesses on their journey from Kirkee to the limits of the Presidency.

FAREWELL DINNER AT BHUJ.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The 10th Regiment Bombay Light Infantry, now stationed at Bhuj, being shortly to leave this province, being under orders for frontier duty, a dinner was recently given to the officers by His Highness the Rao at the new Palace.

After the dinner was over, Col. Goodfellow, the Political Agent in Cutch, proposed the health of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen.

His Highness the Rao then proposed the health of the guests of the evening in a neat speech, as follows:—Colonel Goodfellow, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I rise to propose a toast, which, I am sure, you will all have much pleasure in drinking. I refer to our guests this evening, *viz.*, the officers of the 10th Regiment, Bombay L. I. We have learnt with regret that they are soon to leave Bhuj, and it is a matter of no small disappointment that their stay amongst us has been curtailed; but as they are required for frontier service, we have the satisfaction of feeling that had not the regiment been one of the best in the army, they would not have had the ordinary term of tour here shortened. They have been associated with us for a couple of years, and in looking back over this period, I am sure, you will bear me out, when I say that those two years have passed most pleasantly, and we can recal many gatherings in cantonment and in the field, where their sociability has enhanced the pleasure of those meetings. I personally much regret that Colonel Cunningham, who has up till very lately been commanding the regiment during this period, is away with his regiment in Burma. I should have liked on this occasion to have specially thanked him for his cordial and considerate attention in all matters in which he was concerned, official and private, in reference to myself; but I have no doubt his late brother officers will be glad, if not proud, to express my feelings to him on this subject. Having expressed myself as to my feelings as to the officers, I think it but due to the native commissioned officers and rank and file of the regiment, to state that I have every reason to be more than satisfied with their excellent conduct and bearing whilst they have been in this province. We know that the regiment formed part of Colonel East's force in Wagad in 1816, and that they were also stationed here in 1848-49, and as they rendered themselves famous in those times, so have they by no less soldier-like qualities won our esteem during their present sojourn in Cutch. I must apologize for the length of my speech, but before concluding, I must refer to our sport in Cutch, and express a hope that all have enjoyed what our province in this respect affords; and in wishing the officers and the regiment health and prosperity wherever they may be, I hope that they will carry way with them many a pleasant recollection of the days they have spent in Cutch, and rendered so pleasant to us by their association. With this hope, you, Colonel Greig and officers, have my best wishes, and I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to drink their health with honours.

Colonel Greig, the officer commanding the 10th Regiment, replied as follows:—Your Highness, Colonel Goodfellow, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is my pleasant duty to rise and return thanks to His Highness the Rao Sahib for the excessively kind manner in which he has proposed the health of the 10th Light Infantry, but I feel considerable diffidence in attempting the task, as it is not an easy matter to reply to a speech of so much ability and eloquence as that just delivered by the Rao Sahib. But I am sure we all value the speech we have just heard more on account of the kindness and good-will so evident in every line of it, than for any other quality it possesses. The Rao Sahib has alluded to old times so far back as 1816, when the 10th first came to Bhuj. At that time hard knocks were flying about, and we may be sure that the Rao Sahib's ancestors gave a very good account of themselves, when fighting was going on, for he comes of a race renowned throughout the whole world for bravery and manliness. In this country, when you say of a man that he is a Rajput, the term comprehends all that we English mean, when we say emphatically of a man that "he is a soldier." It is an extremely fortunate thing for the regiment stationed in Bhuj that they find in His Highness the Rao not only the enlightened ruler of a large and important country, but also a polished and refined gentleman, whose charm of manner and unvarying courtesy rendered our frequent social intercourse with him, one of the pleasant facts of our life here. I am sure it will give Col. Cunningham, who is now commanding the 7th in Burma, the greatest gratification to learn the kind terms in which the Rao Sahib has spoken of him, and it is one more proof of the popularity and respect enjoyed by Colonel Cunningham, not only in the 10th, but wherever he goes. In conclusion, it only remains for me to thank the Rao Sahib in the name of the regiment, for the generosity and unbounded hospitality, which he was always shown towards them during their two years' stay here. The *shikar* parties which His Highness so frequently gives will be among the pleasantest and most enjoyable memories which the regiment will carry away to the Bori-Valley. In drinking the Rao Sahib's health, I may be allowed to say that we not only respect him as the prince of the country we live in, but we also consider him to be, in homely English, "a jolly good fellow," and I beg to couple the name of our young friend, Prince Kalubha, with that of his brother. Prince Kalubha is a young gentleman of great promise, who, under the able care of Captain Ashley, is rapidly becoming a proficient in hunting, shooting and other manly exercises, and to whom the best wish we can offer is, that he may follow in the footsteps of his brother the Rao Sahib. I propose their healths with all the honours.

The toast was drunk with much heartiness and enthusiasm, and was appropriately replied to by His Highness. Next came the toast for the health of the ladies, which was proposed by Colonel Goodfellow, and answered by Lieutenant Palin on behalf of the ladies present in befitting terms.

The company then listened to native music.

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THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AT POONA.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

On Thursday the Duke and Duchess of Connaught attended the distribution of prizes in connection with the Female Training College and Primary Girls' Schools of Poona at the Soldiers' Institute. There was a large and brilliant assemblage, among those present being H. E. the Governor and Lady Reay, the Bishop of Bombay, Sir William Wedderburn, the Thakore Saheb of Limree, &c. After a programme of music, &c., had been gone through, Khan Bahadoor Framjee Dorabjee, chairman of the local Board of Education, submitted the report of the Lady Superintendent. He also thanked their Royal Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay for being present, and by their presence encouraging the cause of education among the native girls of India. He remarked that the Female Training College and the schools present on that occasion formed a point from which all education radiated, and that the education of the masses in their own vernacular was one of the most valuable of the many blessings that the British *raj* had bestowed on India.

The Lady Superintendent's report was as follows:—

This College was established in the year 1870, during the time that the Hon'ble J. B. Peile was Director of Public Instruction. The object he had in view in establishing an institution of the kind was in order that a supply of efficient trained female teachers might be available for the City and District Girls' Schools of the Mahratta Country. Those interested in the spread of vernacular education among the masses of the people, and particularly in raising the women of this country above the degrading atmosphere of ignorance and superstition by which they were surrounded, saw plainly that there was little hope of inducing parents to send their daughters to school, or to keep them in school as long as the Girls' schools were under male teachers. Parents might consent to keep their girls in school till they were seven or eight years of age, but the customs and ideas of the country are such, that nothing would induce them to keep their girls in schools taught by masters after that age—consequently they left school just before the time when their dawning intelligence and thought would have made what they had learnt take root in their minds, and have taught them the benefit and value of education. I may add that the wisdom of the Director of Public Instruction in establishing this Training College has been amply proved by results. It is now no uncommon circumstance to find in the Districts Schools, that are under female teachers, girls of fourteen, fifteen—and even sixteen years of age. Since its establishment this college has sent out altogether forty-nine trained students either as assistants or head mistresses, and two more are just on the point of leaving to make up appointments. At the commencement of the present official year there were forty-one names on the college rolls; the different castes to which they belong are as follows:—Brahmins, 18; Marathas 15; Mussulmans 3; Jewesses 2; Sutars, 3; total 41. The Training College course commences with the fourth, and goes up to the seventh standard, or, what we call our fourth year's class. Of the students studying in these classes twenty-four were presented at the last annual examination; of these, nineteen passed under all heads, and were promoted to higher classes; the remaining students were either pupil teachers, or were studying in the Practising School, the latter not being advanced enough for the classes of the Training College. It would be difficult for a European to realize the great hindrances which stand in the way of many of the students who come to this college to prosecute their studies. Leaving aside altogether the opposition which they have to meet with from relations, and the sneers and backbiting of the ignorant and superstitious I shall confine myself simply to describing the routine of daily duty which falls to the lot of many of those whose families live in the city. Up before daylight to grind the grain, to fetch the water, clean the cooking vessels, to do the marketing, cook the morning meal for the little household—the student is in college at half-past 10 a.m., there till about 5 p.m., back home again to cook the evening meal, put the babies to bed, to perform the hundred-and-one duties which devolve upon her, and study her lesson for the following day—I think there are few of us who would undertake to contend against such difficulties, and none of us who would grudge the student the meed of praise so dearly earned; the wonder is that such weak shoulders can bear so heavy a burden, and come out triumphantly in the end, as the results of our annual examinations amply prove our students do. But the trials of the student do not end when she leaves college. In her new sphere of action (even if she enters it under favourable circumstances), she has to encounter troubles of a different kind. As a rule female teachers are an innovation in village schools, and knowing how conservative the people of this country are, we can understand that the poor mistresses have not a very easy time of it at first. Not only are they looked upon with suspicion by the people of the village, but before they have even entered on their work a party has very often been created against them by the master who has been discharged to make room for them, or by the male assistant in the school, who considers it *infra dig*, to be subordinate to a woman. The Department, taking into consideration the difficulties which stand in the way of mistresses when they first go out to appointments, come to the conclusion that it would be well were the masters in the Department induced to have their wives trained, the object being to give the husband and wife employment in the same village, the one over the boys' and the other over the girls' school, and in this way the mistress would be backed up by the influence and protection so necessary to secure her success. Consequently, some time ago, Mr. Kirkham, Educational Inspector, Central Division, caused notices to be circulated over his Division, to the effect that all masters whose wives were trained mistresses should be entitled to certain pecuniary advantages, and that while the wives were under training in the college the Educational Inspector would, as far as lay in his power, provide the husbands with appointments in the city of Poona. I think I may say that this plan has been attended by a very fair amount of success, as we have at present eighteen wives and female relatives of masters and students from the Male Training College being trained to become mistresses of girls' schools. I would draw your attention to the work—plain and fancy—which is here exhibited. I think you will agree with me that our college stands pre-eminent in this branch, particularly when I tell you that a considerable portion of the fancy work has been designed in the college, and worked out of school hours by the students. Native ladies are fond of fancy work, and our students are no exception to the rule, as the fact of their employing their holidays and leisure time in this way testifies. But, while we encourage their love of fancy work, we make it a *sine qua non* that they they should be good plain sewers, and be able to cut out and fashion native garments. Before concluding my remarks on the Training College, I must acknowledge the valuable and hearty assistance which I have received from the teaching staff. I take this opportunity of thanking them for the efficient way in which they have discharged their duties, and for their loyalty to myself. Miss Brooke has from the first been an invaluable assistant to me; her love of her work, her untiring patience, and amiability of disposition have endeared her to all in the college, teachers and pupils alike, while her energy and talents have left their mark on everything to which she has put her hand. Miss Emily Corkery was appointed second Assistant on the 21st of last September; during the short time that she has worked under me she has proved herself a valuable assistant, being hardworking, persevering, and patient; she has devoted her attention in a great measure to superintending the work in the Primary Schools. She has just passed the Civil and Military Higher Standard Examination in Marathi; considering that she has daily done six hours' work in the city, I think it most creditable that she should have prepared herself for so difficult an examination in so short a time. The college suffered a loss during the year by the transfer of the late Head Master, Mr. Gunesh Daji Gadre, who had ably filled the post of Head Master in the Training College for the space of twelve years; he was replaced by Mr. Sadashiv Prabhakar Tathe, who, during the short time he has worked under me, has proved himself a most efficient and willing worker. Attached to the Training College there is a Practising School numbering 113 children. In this school the students in the higher training classes get practical experience in teaching; they, in turn, are entrusted with the charge of classes for a week at a time, at the end of which period they are held responsible for the progress made under their tuition. About two years and a half ago we started a class for Mahomedan girls under a Hindustani teacher. This class now contains 45 children, some of whom are learning as far on as the Third Hindustani Book. This year we have for the first time a fourth standard in our Practising School; this standard contains five pupils. I consider this a hopeful sign—as till now we have been unable to induce the children of the Practising School to study beyond the third standard. To encourage these children to persevere, I have allowed them small scholarships from a sum of money which was presented to the college by H. H. the Gaikwar of Baroda, and also from £10 which were sent to me from the Indian National Association through its secretary, Miss Manning; this sum was to be used in any way I thought best for the encouragement of female education. I am also giving some encouragement scholarships from the same funds to a few deserving children from the lower standards and Mahomedan classes. I took the annual examinations of the Municipal Primary Girls' Schools, in October last. One of my assistants has regularly paid each of these schools a weekly visit; she has also introduced a little of the Kindergarten Drill into them. The results of the examination were fair, but there are one or two matters regarding the administration of these schools, which I should like the school board to take into their earnest consideration. In the first place, there are far too many changes among the lower teachers on the staff. In one school alone within six months' time there have been eight changes in the appointment of Second Assistant.

Secondly, the arrangements for teaching sewing (that most useful branch of female education) are very defective, and, unless some much better "bundobust" is made, the results will be very poor. Thirdly, I would press the Municipality to take the earliest opportunity of granting a small sum to be given as scholarships to each of their Primary Girls' Schools, I am fully aware that the school board of Poona is not anxious to do all it can to raise the standards taught in their Vernacular Girls' Schools, and to improve them in every way, but my experience among schools of this sort has shown me very clearly that there is little hope of the school board gaining the end they have in view till they have granted a certain number of scholarships; they must bear in mind that the girls who attend their Primary Schools are generally of poor parentage, and as is customary in the families of this class, girls when they are beginning to grow up are of much assistance to their mothers in the household work, and it is with the exercise of considerable self-denial that parents send their girls to school at an age when they are commencing to be useful at home. A small scholarship given as an encouragement to such girls to remain and study in the higher vernacular standards would be a great inducement to parents to dispense with their services at home and to permit to pursue their studies. It will scarcely be credited that while the Poona Municipality is granting the yearly sum of Rs. 1,000 to be given in scholarships for the encouragement of secondary education in a girls' school of this city in which they have no direct interest, they are not giving one pie in scholarships for their own Vernacular girls' schools. The Municipal Amendment Act of 1884 distinctly states that it is the first duty of the Municipality to make adequate provision for all primary education; after this is done—if their means permit, they may help secondary education. It is the paramount duty of the Municipality to encourage vernacular education, that is, the education of the masses, and it is only by placing it ona sure foundation that they can rise to higher flights. By doing their duty in this respect the Municipality will be justifying the action of Government in throwing so much power on their hands, and also showing themselves worthy of the confidence reposed on them. Before concluding I must aknowledge the kindness and encouragement we have received from many friends to female education, among whom I would mention the names of Lady Reay. The Hon'ble J. B. and Mrs. Peile, Mr. and Mrs. F. Sheppard, Mrs. Moseley Mayne, Rao Saheb M. M. Kunte, Khan Bahadur Mirza Abbas Ali Beg, Dr. Vishram Ghole, Rao Sahib Nurso Ramchundra Ghadbole, &c., &c. I have also to thank the following ladies and gentlemen who have contributed so generously towards the sum required for the expenses of the prize-giving. I think that the manner in which my appeal for aid in this particular has been responded bespeaks volumes for the popularity of our college.

H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught having distributed the prizes, H. E. the Governor said:—

Your Royal Highness,—The Principal and Teachers of this school and its pupils are deeply indebted for the honour conferred on this school by the Royal visit. All classes of the community have given a cordial welcome to your Royal Highnesses, because they feel that India has obtained a large share of your Royal Highnesses' solicitude, and that your presence in India is an additional proof of the warm interest Her Majesty the Queen-Empress takes in the welfare of her Indian subjects (loud cheers). But, to your Royal Highnesses, gratitude is due from the women of India, for the real practical sympathy your Royal Highnesses have shewn in the interests of their improvement. Whatever can ennoble their lives and mitigate their sufferings has been advanced by your Royal Highness (cheers.) Your Royal Highness was the first to propose and to support the movement for giving medical aid to the women in India (cheers). By studying the language and history of India, your Royal Highness came to form mature opinions on the wants of the people, and it will be a strong incentive to the display of increased zeal in the cause of female Education to know that it, may count on our Royal Highness's best wishes (cheers). The country to which your Royal Highness belongs has long been famous for its high educational standards. Nowhere have the results of that education been more manifest than in its military successes. In the matter of female education, or the education of the women of India, Her Royal Highness has exibited a great deal of earnest interest, and the fact has been cordially recognised in all circles of the Indian female community. Her Royal Highness is, as all are aware, the daughter of a distinguished soldier, and the wife of our soldier-prince (here, here). If you wish to be a good soldier, it is necessary that you should have a good soldier's wife. Her Royal Highness carries with her the hearty good wishes of the people of India in general, (loud applause). Education wich has now taken so extensive a range, has made its organization perfect through a complete mastery of its details. It has established harmony o theory and practice, and has eliminated the risk which attends on carelessness of preparation by ceaseless application of fore thougt to the solution of those complex problems, which abound in modern society. That is the lesson which the auspicious presence of your Royal Highnesses conveys to-day not only to this Institution but to all similar institutions. I have heard it said so often that speech is silvern and silence golden, that in thanking your Royal Highness for the honour of your presence I shall conclude all that I have to say.

The Duke of Connaught, on behalf of the Duchess, thanked those present, and especially the ladies. The Duchess had been greatly pleased and interested with her visit. She trusted that those Indian ladies whom they had seen before them, whose graceful movements and charming song had so much delighted them, would carry back to their native towns and villages the lessons learnt at that excellent institution and spread an interest in education. Education aroused all that is highest in man, and its influence was especially felt by women. The Duchess as well as the Queen took great interest in all connected with the happiness of the women of India, and they hoped that the efforts being made to benefit the women of India would be crowned with success.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As the Mohurrum holidays commence from to-day, and the permission for making taboots, punjas, &c., will be granted by the Commissioner of Police on and after this day, I beg leave to make a few suggestions to that energetic and worthy officer through your journal.

With every respect to the Mohamedan public and to their religion, I beg to suggest that more mischiefs, is done by the low-caste people, *Ghatees* and *Kamatees*, who are Hindoos by caste, religion and custom, than by the Mohamedans themselves, and that the Commissioner of Police in the interests of the public peace and safety will refrain from issuing licenses for making taboots and punjas, &c., to those classes of people who are different in religion, race and custom to the Mohamedans, and who have not the least connection with the Mohamedan religion.

The greatest amount of annoyance caused both to the Police and the public during these holidays is from these classes of people, who obtain the licenses for making taboots and punjas and for taking the disguise of tigers, Gosavees, &c., in the name of Mohamedans, and every year the mischief made by them is increasing. The Commissioner of Police should take precautionary measures that licenses for making taboots and punjas, &c., be not issued to them, but to those only who profess the Mohamedan religion,—Yours, &c.,

VOX POPULI.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The term "public documents" is defined by section 74 of the Indian Evidence Act. That section says:—"The following documents are public documents:—(1) document forming the acts or records of the Acts. . . (3) of public officers, Legislative, Judicial and Executive, whether of British India, or of any other part of Her Majesty's dominions." . . . Who is to grant copies of such documents to applicants and under what conditions is laid down in section 76 of the Act. This section declares:—"Every public officer having the custody of a public document, which any person has a right to inspect, shall give that person on demand a copy of it on payment of the legal fees therefor." . . .

Now, the questions for determination are—(1) whether a statement made by a person in a criminal case under investigation by a police officer is or is not a public document within the meaning of section 74, and (2) whether an accused person or his pleader is or is not entitled to have copies of such statements for the purpose of his defence, on payment of the legal fees therefor, from the magistrate to whom cases containing such depositions are sent up for trial by police officers. My answer to both of these questions is in the affirmative. But before I move in this matter for getting an authoritative decision, I should feel obliged if you or any of your numerous readers would throw any light on this point. I may mention here that magistrates in the Mofussil always persistently refuse to grant copies of these statements to an accused or his pleader, even on payment of the legal fees therfor, thereby causing immense trouble, annoyance and inconvenience to the accused in conducting his defence.—Yours, &c.,

F. R. D.

HIGH COURT.—October 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

THE HINDOO LAW OF INHERITANCE.

LUXMIBAI vs. HIRBAI.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this case yesterday on a preliminary issue regarding a Hindoo's will.

His Lordship said:—One Bhojraj Desir died in September, 1876, being possessed of considerable property and leaving him surviving his adopted son, Nathu Bhojraj, and his widow Hirbai. He left a will which has been duly proved, and the question raised in this preliminary issue is the construction of that will. The adopted son has died childless, leaving his widow Luxmibai, the present plaintiff. Luxmibai now claims to be entitled to the interest her husband took under the will, whilst Hirbai, the defendant and widow of the testatrix, claims to be entitled under the will to the whole estate for her life. The expression in the will which I have to interpret are the following:—"As my heirs to my property there are my son, Nathu Bhojraj, and my wife, Hirbai, making in all two persons. They are truly to take out probate from the High Court at Bombay in respect of my properties. On the same no one has any right or claim in any matter whatever." Then follows description of his property, and then the will continues . . . "and the two persons have been appointed heirs to my property and they are truly to obtain power (probate), . . . and the whole property shall truly reach (go to) my heirs, two persons. And out of the rent of my houses that may be received and out of the interest that may be received my wife Hirbai, and my son Nathu Bhojraj, together shall maintain themselves." The other material provisions are to the effect that one Dayabhai Callianjee is to manage the property, to act as referee in disputes, and to have Rs. 1,000 a year for his trouble as well as advances from the property for the purposes of his trade. The above passages are obviously susceptible of more than one meaning. The ambiguity lies in the use of the word "heirs." Does it give the testator's widow more than a widow's estate? Does it convey a joint estate with the right of survivorship, or does it convey a tenancy in common, when, though the possession is undivided, the estates are distinct and pass to the respective representatives? Mr. Telang in his argument on behalf of the testator's widow did not, in the absence of express terms giving a heritable right or power of alienation, press his claim for more than a widow's estate. That point is settled law. (See I. L. R. 5, Calc. 684, West and Buhler 312). But he insisted on her right to an estate in joint tenancy to the extent of her life enjoyment of the whole. I think that in the expounding of wills the Court should presume that the testator did not intend to depart from the general law beyond what he explicitly declares. In this case the testator has declared his intention to give his widow a right of heirship in his property together with his son. This disposition is contrary to the general principles of Hindoo law, by which the widow, when there are sons, is excluded from all right but that of maintenance. But the testator, while he constitututes his widow one of his heirs, is silent as to how far her right of heirship is to extend. It is clear that right must be construed in the manner most consistent with the general principles of Hindoo law. Their Lordships of the Privy Council (2 I. A. at p. 14) say: "In construing a will of a Hindoo it is not improper to take into consideration what are known to be the ordinary notions and wishes of Hindoos with respect to the devolution of property. It may be assumed that a Hindoo generally desires that an estate, especially an ancestral estate, shall be retained in his family; and it may be assumed that a Hindo knows that as a general rule, at all events, women do not take absolute estates of inheritance which they are enabled to alienate." In another case the Judicial Committee say (10 Moo. I. A. at p. 560): "The Hiddoo law no less than the English law points to the intention as the element by which we are to be guided in determining the effect of a testamentary disposition. . . . . . Primarily the words of the will are to be considered. They convey the expression of the testator's wishes, but the meaning to be attached to them may be affected by surrounding circumstances. Amongst the circumstances thus to be regarded is the law of the country under which the will is made and its depositions are to be carried out." We must therefore in this case consider the circumstances and the law. The real question to decide is whether the widow took as joint tenant or tenant in common under the will. Cases were cited to show that in accordance with the spirit of Hindoo law the Courts in India should favour joint tenancy. I have found no case which lays down that rule as a universal principle. I have only found cases where the particular question would have been inequitably decided if the English leaning towards a tenancy in common had prevailed. The fact is that neither rule can be of universal application. Jarman on Wills (Vol. II p. 211.,) explains the leaning in England in favour of tenancies in common as "an anxiety which has been dictated by the conviction that this species of interest is better adapted to answer the exigencies of families than joint tenancy." Now undoubtedly, on the present case, the tenancy in common interest would best answer family exigencies. A decision in favour of joint tenancy would be indistinct derogation of the joint family system which with its corollary of religious obligations is the keystone of Hindoo law. It would be in effect to exclude the son's family to the benefit of the testator's widow, and this would be in total disregard of the relations and obligations of a Hindoo family. The fact of the son dying childless is an accident which I cannot presume to have been in the testator's contemplation. Without express and explicit words to the contrary which the will does not contain I think I am bound to presume the testator intended to preserve the ordinary rules of devolution and the general principles of law save so far as he departed in terms from them. I must hold, therefore, that he desired to respect the family system, and did not to intend deprive his son's family even for a time of all share in the property in case his son predeceased his widow. The plaintiff, therefore, is entitled as next heir to her husband to succeed to his share under the will.

Costs reserved.

October 2.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

For Judgment.

218-86—Payne, G and S—Alla Mahomed Vullee vs Hurdas Premji and others—Hore, C and B.

864-86—Ardesir, H and D—Venayek R Luxmonjee vs Luxumon Venayek and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

851-86—Thakurdas D and C—Haji Essak Chand vs Savaliaram Malji Moondlay and others—Tobin and R—Part heard.

For investigation of pauperism.

28-86—In person—Kessowji Jaitha vs Mulji Heerji and another—Part heard.

Long Causes.

202-86—Hore, C and B—Bai Mancooverbai vs Nusserwanjee H Gheesta—Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

74-86—In person (a pauper)—Kadijabeebee vs Alunabebee—Balkrishna and B—Part heard.

216-86—Ardesir, H and D—H F Soares vs Dayal Mathoora and another—Payne, G and S.

143-86—Mulji B B—Dharsibhoy Jussa vs Nursoo Dhurmaji—Wilkin and B.

231-86—Thakurdas, D and C—Jaitha Hurridas vs Purshotum Meghji and another—Tyabji and D.

232-86—Little, S F and N—Purshotumdas Sewlal and another vs Bai Mungulbai and another—Payne, G and S.

237-86—Jefferson, B and D—Janabai vs Canji Anunji and another—Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

370-85—[illegible] and D—Mahomed Yacoob vs Haji Aboobucker Ismail and another—Ardesir H and D—Part heard.

241-84—Thakurdas, D and C—Bai Sonebai vs Dewsey Gopall and others—Tyabji and D.

358-85—Little, S, F and N—Rustomji Pestonji Billimoria vs Lilladhur Shamji—Hore, C and B.

365-85—Tyabji and D—Bai Javerbai vs Narsi Govind and others.

163-84—Payne, G and S—A Bruel and others vs The Oriental Bank Corporation.

372-85—Macfarlane and E—Cadur Fackir Mahomed vs Haji Nur Mahomed Haji Sulleman and others—M M Munshi.

461-85—Macfarlane and E—Oomer Jamal vs Beg Mahomed Haji Abdool Rahman, &c.—Payne, G and S, Tyabji and D.

464-78—Shamrao P—Hurryshunker Bhaskerji vs Camaji Jeejaji Vunjaree and others—J C Cama—(Not to be called on.)

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited 33, Farringdon-road, London.

HOW TO BUY A HORSE.

Mr. Pringle, the Veterinary Surgeon, on special duty with the Punjab Government, attended all the Government Horse Fairs in that Province in the past year, and acted on the Committee for the purchase of Bengal Cavalry Remounts at all of them. He has in two letters to the Local Government made some valuable suggestions. Mr. Pringle ends his first letter with some valuable practical hints on the purchase of remounts, which, not only officers buying for regiments but persons purchasing for their own requirements may study with advantage. First of all, we are told: "A horse may have a good many shortcomings and yet may be a good trooper." We must not be too particular. The writer always remembers the reply given by the immortal Mr. Jorrocks (in whose saying much wisdom is to be found) when he was asked if he would warrant a horse sound. The old sportsman replied: "Warrant him sound? Why, I would not warrant that he is a horse." So absolute soundness is one of those things to be more often sought after and longed for than found. What we must look for is not absolute but practical soundness. That is to say, a horse, though he may be technically unsound, may nevertheless be sound for all practical purposes; and he is this, if we may reasonably expect him to be able to do well the work for which we purchase him.

Stated briefly, the following is the result of Mr. Pringle's experience. Indian horses are not, for several reasons, to be judged by quite the same standard as are their fellows born and bred in England; and what may there be absolute disqualifications need not, necessarily, be so here; and *vice versâ*. But if a horse have an unsoundness but be otherwise suitable as a remount, his fitness or otherwise, for Calvary purposes, and his purchase or rejection should be left entirely to the Veterinary Surgeon. Promising this much, Mr. Pringle says that though he holds *spavin* to be, in England, the worst disease a trooper can suffer from in India he thinks of horses so afflicted, but otherwise suitable, 30 per cent. might be bought. But if no Veterinary Surgeon's opinion be available, they should be without hesitation rejected. To anyone who knows the complicated arrangements of bones, ligaments, &c., in the hock joint, and the great difficulty of forming an opinion on the nature of a particular case of *spavin* without a professional experience, this advice will commend itself as thoroughly sound. Of *Bog-spavin* Mr. Pringle says, that it is to be found in many three or four-year-old horses—the result, no doubt, of want of freedom at this age—and still with the same proviso as in the case of *spavin*, he thinks 60 per cent. of horses so affected may make good useful troopers. He says that ninety-five per cent. os horses with splints are suitable for the service, while he would in every case reject a horse with the slightest tendency to ring-borne or speedy-cut. Where a horse *brushes*, he says:—"This is a very bad fault, but many horses show large scars and marks of brushing. This is often the result of debility at a former period. If the toes are turned out, reject: if the action is good and straight, buy."

Important points to be noticed in a trooper are, we are told:—

1st. A good back: without this he is useless, and other points do not make up for it.

2nd. Breeding covers a multitude of faults.

3rd. Do not buy horses that measure less than 7 inches below the knee.

4th. Good feet are most important. Give preference to horses with dark-coloured forefeet.

Mr. Pringle adds:—"The worst fault that a trooper can have, exclusive of disease, is brushing." By this we presume he means what we may term "habitual brushing," and not that which may be the result of debility or bed shoeing only. Also, Mr. Pringle says:—"Reject a horse that turns his toes out or has a hollow back. Avoid small eyes in a country-bred. Troopers cannot be too long if the length be not in the back. Examine a horse at the walk: if he can walk in good form he will trot in good form. This is an old axiom at Home, where we find many good judges who will not buy a horse unless he walks well, this being a test of his other paces." Also: "Do not reject a horse simply because he may be lame, for that may be, and very often is, owing to simply temporary causes, such as a kick, &c." Also: "Remember that unshod horses generally have low action," and, lastly: "Avoid all horses that appear to be *Kabulis*."

THE HISTORY OF STEEL PENS.

In a pamphlet entitled "The Story of the Invention of Steel Pens" (Messrs. Cornish Brothers,) Mr. Henry Bore has collected from various and generally original sources all the known facts concerning metallic pens. Some of these references (says the *Birmingham Post*) run back so far as the fourteenth and even the thirteenth century, and curiously enough in the case of the MSS. of Robert d'Artois, the forger scribe, is said to have used a bronze pen in order to disguise his writing and make his deception more safe. A Roman metal pen is said to have been found at Aosta, not a mere *stylus*, but a bronze pen slit, and there is some evidence of a pen or reed of bronze nearly as early as the invention of printing in the fifteenth century. A hundred years ago some steel pens were made in Birmingham by Mr. Harrison for Dr. Priestley, and some of these passed into the hands of Sir Josiah Mason in his early days with Mr. Harrison; but all seem to have been lost. The first pen of metal of a definite date beyond all question is one in a Dutch patent book, of 1717. At about the same time a polite ode of Pope's refers to a "steel and golden pen," but these were evidently luxuries only, and it was not till about fifty or sixty years ago that metallic pens became more generally in use. In the "Local Notes and Queries," in the *Birmingham Weekly Post*, definite evidence has been given of steel pens as early as 1806, and more commonly in 1817; but it was about 1823 or 1824 that the great revolution came by which pens were made by a cheaper process—the hand screw press, which pierced the pens from sheet steel. Previously pens had been made from steel rolled into tube fashion, and the joint formed the slit; but these required considerable labour to shape them into pen-form. The use of the screw-press belongs to the period of John Mitchell, Joseph Gillott, and Josiah Mason; but on a careful review of the fact it seems to be clear that John Mitchell has the best claim to be considered as the original introducer of press-made pens. Skinner, of Sheffield, was apparently one of the first to cheapen steel pens, but his productions were soon surpassed when the screw-press was introduced.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON ENGLAND.

The Russian press (the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says) is threatening and abusing England to its heart's content:—

Prince Alexander of Battenberg having been got rid of, his anti-Russian policy in Bulgaria is now represented in the eyes of Russian journalists by England alone. Most of their vituperation is supposed to be in reply to similar attacks on Russia made in the London journals. The *Novoe Vremya* demands an official explanation through the Russian Embassy at St. James's of Sir J. Fergusson's remarks in the House of Commons in regard to Prince Alexander. England, says the *Novosti*, is foaming at the mouth with impotent rage in the conciousness of having been reduced to a second-rate Power, and deprived of the part which she once played in Europe; but her threats never go beyond words, and only tend to compromise her still further in the eyes of world. The same newspaper strongly advises Russia to take Herat, or at least to prepare for another move against British weakness in Central Asia, in case of further opposition in the Balkan Peninsula. The *Vyedomosti* calls England the only serious enemy of European peace. All the journals seem to regard Sir J. Fergusson's remarks in the House of Commons as portending serious English opposition to a Russian solution of the Bulgarian difficulty. The *Novoe Vremya* foresees the possibility of the National Assembly voting for Prince Alexander's return, in which event it thinks a Russian occupation will be absolutely necessary. The *Moskowskija Vyedomosti* writes:—"Prince Battenberg has gone, but Battenbergism remains, and with it Russia will have to deal. It is certain that there is in Bulgaria an organised party which, by means of English intrigues, will keep up relations with the ex-Prince, and evil influences will again make themselves felt in the country which is just beginning to breathe freely."

ARREST OF A BRITISH YACHTING PARTY IN FRANCE.

Mr. George Farren, J. P., of Carnarvon, late Unionist candidate for the Southern division of Carnarvonshire, has been cruising in his steam-yacht Lady Bessi along the French coast, and on Sunday morning Sept. 4 was off Perrosquarec, Brittany, when all on board were placed under arrest. The owner and some of his friends were taken under guard to annion, and Mr. Farren was subjected to a lengthened examination. Refusing to enter the prison van, the party were allowed to hire a conveyance, and although every courtesy was shown them, the prisoners were for some time refused permission to communicate with their friends. After examination and upon the urgent representations of Baron de Cosson, with whom Mr. Farren had been staying, the prisoners were set at liberty on *parole*, but were kept still at Lannion, and the vessel under arrest, the local authorities awaiting instructions from Paris. Suspicion was excited that Farren and his companions were spies—German or Russian; and probably the suspicion was supported by the fact that the crew spoke Welsh, instead of English. The yacht is a large vessel about 300 tons burden. The party consists of Mr. Farren, Dr. Taylor Morgan and two sons, Mr. Lionel Clark, and Dr. Hartlet, and the commander of the vessel is Captain Roberts, who, with the engineer and sailors, is also under guard.

THE FUTURE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

In a certain very limited number of years from the present time—it may be two or it may be twenty—Constantinople will have changed hands, and the hands into which it will have fallen will not be those of England. As to the change, there can, humanly speaking, be no doubt whatever. Two centuries ago the backward movement of the Turks began. Things moved slowly then, they move quickly now, but not for a single day has there been a check in the movement. Hungary, Servia, Roumania, and last, but by no means least, Bulgaria, have each in their turn been relieved from the presence of the Turk. Even now little more than Roumelia remains of the European provinces of Turkey. The last chapter has not yet come, but it has very nearly come. The teaching of history is uniform and conclusive, but it is not required to prove that the great city on the Bosphorus cannot much longer remain in the hands of the Ottomans. To see Constantinople and to see the Turks there is enough. The continuance of such a *régime* in the central point of modern Europe is inconceivable, incredidible. As to who will be the successors of the Sultan, that must always be a question of deep interest for England. Whether it is a question which is worth fighting about is an entirely different matter. At present Russia and Austria are racing for the goal. The forthcoming completion of the Bulgarian section of the railway to Constantinople, the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the commencement of a new line of railway under Hungarian control, giving a second communication further to the west, are all points which seem to favour Austria at the present moment. On the other hand, the divided nationality of the Austrian army, the unprotected nature of the northern and north-eastern frontier of Hungary, combine with many other circumstances to fortify the position of Russia. This is not the place to go into a discussion of the probabilities of a Russo-Austrian campaign, or the enumeration of the strategic advantages of either power might be prolonged and would form a most interesting study. But one great fact remains clear above all details, namely, that if ever the unaccomplished can be foreseen, and the unknown deduced from the known, an early conflict between Russia and Austria is among the most absolute certainties of the European situation. As to the result, it is of course idle to prophesy, though there can be hardly any doubt that English sympathies would lie and ought to lie on the side of the Kaiser as against the Czar.

But to whichever side the victory for the time being may incline, the mainspring of action on the part of one, at any rate, of the combatants must remain absolutely intact. It is well that English people should realise fully what is the strength of the idea which is behind the descent of Russia to the sea. Looked at from the outside and without prejudice, the situation is a very striking one; the forces at work are enormous. A nation of one hundred millions is shut up against the north pole with no outlets save the Arctic Sea and the shallow and often frozen waters of the Baltic.* To all intents and purposes this vast nation is one people—a Russian can be understood from Archangel to Odessa. The imperial ukase is obeyed from Wilna to Yladivostock, and, what is still more important, a single idea can penetrate, and has before now penetrated, the whole of this enormous population. Southward there is the sea, the sun, and free intercourse with the world, but from the sea and all that it implies Russia is practically shut off. There are ports on the Black Sea, it is true, but let us conceive ourselves for a moment in the position of a Russian at Odessa or Sebastopol. Imagine the position of English merchants if every vessel leaving Liverpool were compelled to navigate the Seine for sixty miles under the guns of French forts before reaching the sea, and to accomplish a journey of more than a hundred miles in an inland lake locked up at either end by powerful fortifications. Such is precisely the position of owners of Russian shipping passing through the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora, and the Dardanelles. The situation is an aggravating one beyond doubt, an unavoidable one, it will be said, in view of the facts of geography. But we can hardly expect Russia to take this view; as a matter of fact, she does not take it, and never will.

That the irresistible pressure of a hundred million people speaking one language and moved by one idea will break a way to the sea I firmly believe. There are two points at which the sea may be reached: the one is Salonica, the other is Bassorah. Granting that one of these two points for the moment will ultimately be reached, there can hardly be any doubt as to which can be occupied with the least disadvantage and danger to England.

It must not be supposed for a moment that I desire to see a further extension of Russian influence, or an aggrandisement of Russian power. I have seen something of Russia, and I have learnt what I could as to her history and her present condition. A deeper acquaintance and a wider study might alter my views; but at present I must confess that the extension of Russian authority over any portion of the earth's surface seems to me an unmitigated curse and clamity to the spot so afflicted. With such a political system I do not see how any other result could be anticipated. If England had the commission of a knight-errant to fight perpetually against evil-doers wherever found, no doubt a crusade against the Russian Government would be a fitting and useful exercise of her functions. But, as I am very strongly of opinion that we have no such commission, and have quite enough to do in protecting our own inheritance, and in providing for the happiness of our own people, I see no reason for buckling on our armour against Russia merely because of her general iniquities, or because of any action on her part in Eastern Europe, unless and until our own interests are really threatened. At that point I would have us fight instantly, choosing our own ground and our own method, for I have a sufficiently strong belief in the value of England and our Empire to resent at once anything which might seem likely to interfere with our progress. But does Russia on the Mediterranean, or still less Russia fighting in Eastern Europe in order to get to the Mediterranean, interfere with us at all, or at any rate to such an extent as to make it worth our while to spend a man or a shilling in perventing her?

I do not think so. Assume the worst, and picture Russia seated on the Bosphorus with the control of the Dardanelles. According to all the accepted traditions of English statesmanship, such a consummation would be equivalent to the end of the British Empire, the one great and awful calamity to avoid which all our resources should be expended and the four quarters of the world involved in war. But is this so? It would be unfortunate certainly. Constantinople is a wonderful city, the Bosphorus is a magnificent port. But Marseilles is also a great city, Venice is a great city; Toulon, Spezzia, and Fiume are great ports; and yet in the face of all of them the work of the British Empire goes on and prospers. Why is it so self-evident that the existence of one more great military power upon the Mediterranean could conjure up a danger which the presence of the great French, Italian, and Austrian strongholds has not yet created? To Austria, doubtless, the establishment of Russia at Constantinople may be death; that is owing to the internal constitution of the Austria Empire, which no power can alter. But for England there is no such danger, and consequently no such need for a conflict.—*Mr. Arnold Forster in the Nineteenth Century.*

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* The fact that there are one or two posts on the edge of the North Pacific does not appreciably affect the situation.

THE DURATION OF LIFE.

How long may a human being live in perfect possession of his faculties and powers for good or evil? The question is important to all. Conceive a statesman with a despotic power of influencing men's wills, who should last as long as Old Parr! Think of a beauty who might eclipse the maidens of each fresh season, and whose *hestornæ rosæ* should outglow their fresh lovliness, as long as Ninon de l'Enclos was a toast, or Marion Delorme, to whom Balzac assigns 130 years! History, social or political, would be altered; the whole progress of humanity might be advanced for æons or retarded by one man, who varied from the kindly race of men and lived twice as long as his oldest neighbour. If we may believe a curious old French book, "History of Persons who have lived for many Ages, and grown young again" (Paris, 1716), this fancy is not wholly absurd or impossible. All Europe expects great changes from the deaths of Prince Bismarck, of Von Moltke, of the Emperor. How would all Europe look if they retained their vigour till, say, 1950? Before the Deluge such lives would have seemed prematurely cut short at 150. And since the Deluge? Hereon our French author enlightens us with learning from Pliny, Cornaro, and Phlegon of Trallœ. Thus Fohi, the founder of the Chinese Empire, reigned 115 years, and so did Apaphus of Thebes Egyptian, but he, surely, was the son of Zeus! Antiochus Epiphanes died at 149! A king of the Ommanians lived to 115, but that was in Arabia Felix. Tacitus gives 175 years to Tuisco, a German prince. Daddon, an Illyrian noble, lived for 500 years, according to Alexander Cornelius. Anacreon gives Cinyras of Cyprus 100 years, and Arganthonius, a Spaniard, saw 150 summers. According to Bonfinius, Attila was 124 when he died of the consequences of a revel on the night of his marriage—his second marriage. How long had he lamented his first consort? Epimenides was 157 (others say 299) at his regretted decease. At 100 Euphranor gave up taking private pupils. Sophocles perished, by an accident, at 133. The Apocrypha mentions the circumstance that Mattathias died by misadventure at 146. The Countess of Arundel (*temp.* Charles I.) employed a Mrs. Gamp of 124. Thus, even in its natural way, we need never despair of any man attaining say 130, a pleasant thought in the case of really great men, whose lives are useful to their country. Why, we might have Cromwell with us yet!—*Longman's Magazine.*

A BURMESE SCHOOL.

The khyoung is the Board school of Burma, though a school where the national religion is not omitted from the daily lessons. All the Burmese male children are taught to read and write in their native language in the khyoungs. The boy who misses his education is looked down upon as no better than a girl: there being no schools for female children in Burma. My first introduction to a khyoung was curious.

I had recently come to Burma from Singapore to bank in the Irrawaddy, and took up my abode with my wife and family in a "compound" at Henzada. It has been already told in the *St. James's Gazette* how we built the embankment. We were the only Europeans in Henzada, and we were not there long enough to learn the language at all well. One day the Malay ayah ran into the compound, in a state of excitement, to say that she had seen a monster-snake. She had been on the embankment, where reptiles of all kinds congregated. This one was too near the house to be pleasant; so, shouting to the horsekeeper, or syce, to follow, I went in search. The ayah accompanied us gesticulating; but the syce, being a Burmese, did not in the least understand what all the to do was about, for the woman spoke only her native tongue, and I did not think of explaining. For a time we saw no signs of the snake. We separated, the syce taking the top of the embankment while I ran along the base. Suddenly I caught sight of the snake above me. The syce was just out of sight. "Mara!" (strike) I shouted, but he did not reappear. I called out "Mara!" a number of times, and then hurried up the embankment to see what had become of the horsekeeper. What I saw staggered me. He was standing over a pongee, a native priest or pupil at the khyoung, belabouring him with a stick. The ayah, frightened and bewildered, stood a little distance off. I was much alarmed. The engineer who had preceded me had had to be recalled because he had quarrelled with the natives, and the influence of the priests is enormous. I shouted to the syce to desist; whereupon the pongee gathered himself up and bolted. Explanations followed. The syce, according to his own story, had no notion what I wanted him to do when he ran up the embankment. He saw the pongee walking there, however, which no one had a right to do without my permission, and then he heard my cry of "Mara!" Thinking I wished to teach the trespasser a lesson, he "went for him with his stick, and every "Mara" made him redouble his exertions. Evidently the pongee had got a severe drubbing. I did not know what to do; but great good luck brought me that evening a visitor well qualified to advise me. This was the Reverend Mr. Marks, a missionary of the Church of England, and a man reverenced by every honest European in Burma. Mr. Marks's advice was, that he and I should call at the khyoung and try to make peace with the assaulted pongee.

I have seen much larger khyoungs since then than the one at Henzada. It was some eighty feet square, I should say, and some of them are nearly three times that size. The khyoungs are of wood, raised, of course on poles from the ground, and they are all more or less beautifully carved. In this last respect the Henzada khyoung holds its own. A class for reading was being held in what we should call the "grounds" as Mr. Marks and I entered. The children, who seemed to be about nine or ten years of age, huddled close to their teacher on the ground; and from the way they did not look at us we gathered that the story of the assault on the pongee was already resented. We picked out the teacher, however, and asked to see the "principal." The pongee replied with sullen civility. You know your pongee by his yellow cloth, which stands out in contrast to the white cloth worn by laymen. "Yellow-cloth man" and "white-cloth man" are familiar terms. "The cloth" in Burma is thus yellow, and its wearers have all clean-shaven heads, which make them look at times older than they are, and at others younger than their pupils. Many of them are handsome men; indeed the "head master" was particularly handsome though the absence of a beard detracted from his venerable appearance. He knew Mr. Marks well by reputation, and greeted him with a cordiality that I have since thought remarkable. My own reception was much less friendly, and it was quite plain that my explanation was looked upon as a fiction. However, the pongee whom my syce had ill-treated was sent for to hear it. He had an impassive face, which neither said that he believed nor disbelieved; but Mr. Marks, who spoke to him in Burmese, told me that he was exceedingly grumpy. I don't know that we even managed to convince him in the long run. I invited him to walk on the embankment as much as he pleased henceforth, and promised that he would never be taken for a snake again. However, he certainly never made his re-appearance there, and probably that was the last time I saw him. We may have met subsequently; but these men are so alike, with their shaven heads, that I did not distinguish him.

Thanks to Mr. Marks, the old man "came round," however, in time, and I had several talks with him before I changed my quarters. He became quite friendly, and even sent my wife some curiosities as mementoes of her stay in Henzada. On one occasion he took me through the khyoung. Its arrangement was very similar to that of an English boarding-school, with this difference—that economy was aimed at in the housing of the pupils rather than comfort. Besides several large rooms for teaching and "feeding" in, there were the dormitories which opened off them. The children slept on planks raised from the floor. Although reading, writing, and religion were the "three R's" taught to the rank-and-file, there were some advanced scholars there training for the Burmese priesthood. They had taken the usual course of instruction and proved apt scholars; and their parents had been persuaded to let them enter for the "yellow-cloth." The unlucky pongee already mentioned was one of these. The khyoungs are "self-supporting"—that is to say, they are maintained by the fees of the pupils, by bequests, and by subscriptions, which the priests collect. Numbers of the children are educated gratis at khyoungs where the wealthy neighbours are liberal. The bequests are sometimes of considerable amount; but in Burma it si rather a suspicious thing to give money for a charitable object. It is supposed to mean that you have been very bad and want to make amends now. No doubt the priests often do terrify natives into "stumping up." The khyoung is not the only instituted, directed by the priests which philanthropists of this kind have the privilege of assisting. The glory of erecting a zyat at their own expense is kept well before their eyes. This is not to be regretted, for zyats are excellent things. A zyat is a "rest," and the man who puts one up has done a "good work." This is a technical term. It need hardly be said that there are many places in Burma where there is no hotel accommodation. The traveller finds himself in a wilderness with night coming on. Then he espies a zyat, and hastens to it with joyful steps. It is simply a wooden erection, which, he has the right to take possession of, or at least so much of it as is not already occupied by other wanderers, and live in as long as he chooses. It is not furnished, but he can put furniture in it. There are zyats of all kinds, from commodious residences to the zyat erected by a poor man. The latter may be merely a well with a covering of leaves or wood suspended over it to prevent the sun's boiling the water.

The Burmese do not neglect the body. At the khyoungs a time is set apart for play, and the pupils engage in it with ardour and apparently with skill. A form of football is very popular. Among the feats of strength I saw them perform at Henzada and elsewhere, was one which reminded me of the favourite Highland exercise known as "flinging the hammer." The "hammer" in Burma is a large earthen ball. The children roll it themselves with wisps of straw in it, and harden it in the sun. The straw then serves as a handle; and the sport, as in Scotland, consists in whirling it round your head and casting it as far as possible. They have some more sedentary recreations too. I saw them, for instance, making balloons of silk in preparation for the rice harvest. These are sent up from the khyoung amid much excitement: for if the balloon ascends rapidly and disappears it is the best of signs; but should it hang about or flop ignominously there will be a bad harvest. The pupils—though on this point I was too casual a visitor to speak with authority—seemed quite happy and bright. The worst of the teaching in these native schools, perhaps, is that it encourages the boys to look upon the other sex as inferior animals—beasts of burden, in fact. When the boys are at school their sisters are already toiling in the fields.—*St. Jame's Gazette.*

A MILLIONAIRE'S PERAMBULATOR.

The most expensive baby carriage made in New York last winter was ordered by Mrs. William Astor for a grandchild. According to a New York journal, it has wheels of oak, with springs of the finest steel, arranged like a side-bar buggy, and a seat of shell-shaped bamboo twisted into roses and morning glories. The seat is stuffed with fine hair and covered with white silk and white plush tufted with white plush bottoms. A tiny Persian rug of white with pink roses covers the floor. The parasol of heavy white satin is covered with finest Valenciennes lace and lined with pink silk, and the family crest adorns the sides. The little heiress reposes in this abode of luxury, reclining on a pillow of down covered with fine linen, and an Afghan or white China silk painted in pale blue asters and daisies, with a border of wild roses and a great bow of pink ribbon in one corner. The whole outfit cost £70. The Vanderbilt babies are not provided with carriages quite so artistic, but ride about in ones as costly. Mrs. Webb's little son has a shoe carriage lined with royal crimson plush and a parasol of white with scarlet lining, and Mrs. Sheppard's baby takes the air in a bamboo carriage made with double springs and a swan-shaped seat.

A CONFECTIONER'S VIEW OF AFTERNOON WEDDINGS.

A correspondent, who is engaged in the confectionery business, writes as follows to the *Daily Telegraph*:—"It may be interesting at the close of the first season after the passing of the Act permitting marriages to take place until 3 p. m., to note that the alteration of the law has had considerable effect upon my trade. When marriages could not be solemnized after mid-day, except by special licence afternoon weddings were few and far between, principally because, it is said, the Archbishop of Canterbury was loth to grant an indulgence of the sort. The extension of hours has to some extent abolished the traditional breakfast. The Act came into operation early in the present year, and, if I may quote one instance, hardly had it passed before the orders received to supply a breakfast of the old style to about sixty persons were countermanded, and in place of the dejeuner, light refreshments for about 200 people were required. This system of entertainment speedily became fashionable, and the result has been that the majority of weddings this year have been followed merely by a reception, in place of the breakfast. Still it must be admitted that very aristocratic families cling to the latter time-worn custom, and it is also pretty generally retained in the country, where visitors from a distance stand in need of something more substantial than sandwiches, cakes, biscuits, fruit, ices, tea and coffee. The sandwiches, of five or six kinds, are the only solids now served, and when this is the case the buffet totally displaces the table. Probably the new style suits the pockets of hosts with a large circle of friends, as the cost per head is less than one-half, and it also gets rid of the awkward question of selection in issuing invitations, as no limit need be imposed. But, nevertheless, it is remarked that the institution—for such it bids fair to become—is not quite so popular with guests as the wedding-breakfast proper. At a reception, usually held between three and four p. m., there are no speeches, which is, perhaps, not regretted; but an effort has been made to preserve the ceremony of the cutting of the cake by the bride, and for the provocation of mirth, the cosaque, or cracker, still survives. Champagne and sherry are also to be had. Flowers there are in abundance, and it may be worth mentioning that the profusely decorated cake is now a thing of the past. The hideous chalk ornaments which used to be religiously kept under glass in the drawing-rooms of newly-married couples as a memento have been condemned as unnatural and inartistic, and instead real blossoms of pure white are now trailed over the tiers of frosted cake, greatly contributing to a pretty and tasteful result, as opposed to the former ghastly effect."

THE UNIONIST FOLLOWING.

Mr. Labouchere, in *Truth*, again deals with Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, who, he says, at the next election—unless they repent in time—will get neither Tory nor Liberal support. "Like all those who have changed sides, the dissentient leaders seek by bullying, blustering, and sanguine anticipations to keep up the courage of their Parliamentary followers. These followers may be divided into three categories:—1. Whigs who are Tories in heart, and who wish to make the Liberal party Whig rather than Radical. 2 Well-meaning dunderheads who have stumbled into a cave without much forethought. 3. Flesh-potters who fancied that if they only went into a cave with Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain they would emerge from it placemen. I should say that the third category is the largest of the three. They will sneak out of the cave so soon as they find that their anticipations are not likely to be realised, whilst the well-meaning dunderheads are already disgusted at the understanding between their leaders and the Tories to spend millions of the public money upon Ireland, for it was the mere possibility of this that led them into the cave, and they view with dismay the obligation to vote against every measure which is a portion of their political creed. On the whole, therefore, although we may be in the wilderness longer than we might wish, there is no question that our sojourn in it will be useful. It will teach Liberal electors what is the result of abstentions from the polls; and it will enable us to stamp out rebellions in which the rebels call in Tories to coerce us to their will. Lord Hartington will have to betake himself to the turf, and Mr. Chamberlain to the Birmingham Town Council, unless they come to conclusion that the only course left for them in political life is to found a party of which they, Lord, Randolph Churchill and Lord Salisbury are the leaderst in which case I wish them joy, and only regret than I am not likely to hear the hammer-and-tongs discussion sof this singularly-assorted Cabinet."

A SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC MANIFESTO.

The Social Democratic Federation has just issued a manifesto, in which it is said:—Once more the approaching winter finds hundreds of thousands of our fellow-countrymen without prospect of work, food, or fuel for their wives and families. In spite of the occurrences of last February (the West-end riots), and the constant efforts of the Social Democrats to open the eyes of the authorities to what this winter means, nothing has been done, and all the horrors of last winter are certain to be redoubled.

Those who suffer are asked whether they are willing to "die by inches without a murmur," and it is added that the federation "are not prepared to stand by and see this without a struggle." Since November, 1883, they had striven by every means in their power to force the authorities to organize the labour of the unemployed. Reductoin compulsorily of the hours of labour to eight daily in all trades, the free feeding of children in board schools, the erection of artisans' dwellings by public bodies—these and similar measures alone can save our fellows from the miserable fate in store for them. These proposals can and will be carried out if a bold, united, unceasing agitation is kept up. We will lead the way. If you (sufferers) will follow this famine—for it is nothing else—will be averted.

At a meeting of members of the federation held at Phœnix Hall, Hatton-wall, Holborn, it was said that, without discarding agitation with a view to bring about the social revolution they all desired, they intended at present to agitate for the moderate and immediately practical objects indicated in this manifesto. Mr. Hyndman, speaking upon the subject of "The Rottenness of Radical Reforms," said even if the Radical party were agreed upon a programme which included the abolition of monarchy, the House of Lords, universal adult suffrage, the disestablishment of the Church, free land, free education, and the enfranchisement of lease-holds, the mass of the people would not be any better off than they are now. None of these measures would increase the economic condition of workmen so well as the few proposals enunciated in the federation manifesto if they were carried out. The time had gone by for all political humbug—Whig, Tory, or Radical. Old Radical humbug was played out, and people were awakening to the fact that only in combination and organization, and in sinking individual jealousies and miserable petty differences, could the England of the future be better for the worker than the England of to-day.

THE KRAPOTKINE BROTHERS.

The London correspondent of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* gives the following facts about the Krapotkine brothers:—The fate of poor Alexander Krapotkine, is another illustration of the benevolent Government of "Holy Russia." There were two brothers Krapotkine, Alexander and Peter. They were wealthy Russian noblemen. Peter was brought up at Court and went into the service of the State, being at one time Governor of Eastern Siberia. Alexander devoted himself exclusively to science, and was never mixed up with political matters at all. But when his brother Peter was arrested, the police, supposing they might get documents that would incriminate Peter, searched Alexander's house, and behaved in a very brutal manner—the usual manner of the Russian police. Alexander protested against this somewhat warmly, and he was put under arrest in consequence. Not a single scrap of paper was found to involve him in any kind of political proceedings, but after being detained for some months in prison, he was transported to Siberia without accusation or trial. This was in 1875, and it was understood that his sentence was for five years. At the end of the five years, when there was a number of prisoners freed in consequence of the success of the Russians in the Turkish War, it was hoped that Krapotkine would be released, but the Emperor, instead of freeing him when the list of prisoners whose sentences were to be reduced or respited was submitted to him, wrote against his name "Other five years." This second term would have expired in a few days, and preparations were made for his return home. It is understood that, instead of his being released, the present Emperor had increased his term of imprisonment for an indefinite time, and that the poor man, in despair, had shot himself. He was not connected with the Nihilist agitation, took no part in political matters, and confined his labours exclusively to science; yet simply because one brother has been a politician and has managed to escape from the hands of his persecutors, the other has been practically done to death. Both of them have been ruined and their estates confiscated.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE is the best antiseptic and deodoriser obtainable. It prevents all putrefaction, and instantly removes the foulest odours, sold in bottles as. 8, Rs. 1 and Rs. 2-8 special terms for quantity to Municipalities, Public Institutions, Cavalry Regiments &c. Sole Agents for Bombay and Madras Presidencies.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CARRIER PIGEONS IN TIME OF WAR.

A number of interesting experiments, says the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, have recently been made in Austria with carrier pigeons. The other day, some thirty-one pigeons left Salzburg for Linx, a distance of nearly eighty English miles, which was accomplished by all the pigeons within three hours and three quarters. In another race which lately came off between Trieste and Vienna, the distance of over 370 English miles was traversed by the slowest bird in thirty hours. Now and again the question of the use of carrier pigeons in connection with military operations crops up, showing that the interest centred in these little birds is by no means diminished. In one or two cases our leading Volunteer corps have taken up this matter, and, by means of pigeons forwarded dispatches to their various headquarters when engaged in outpost and other duties away from home. It is to be hoped that in course of time this means of rapid communication may be still further developed—especially in connection with our Volunteer corps. Regarding this matter, an enormous flight of pigeons—some 700 or 800 birds—took place at Dover last Monday morning. The birds were brought over on the Saturday night previous in panniers, which formed part of the deck cargo of the Ostend mail-paket, but owing to the weather being very thick in the Channel, they could not be liberated till the Monday. The start was a very interesting one, the Channel being fairly clear. The baskets were placed in tiers on the quay, the flaps on a given signal being let down simultaneously. The birds rose in a cloud, and after circling in the air for a moment, headed southwards and made off in the direction of Calais, all being well away in two minutes. Some 500 birds, trained to act as messengers in case of war, and belonging to different societies in and around Paris, were also recently flown from Dover to Paris.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Allan Gheri, 108 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Bhownuggur, with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Knight Errant, 2,686 tons, Captain J. E. McGill, cleared yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Assam, 1,597 tons, Captain J. P. Hassall, cleared yesterday for Aden and Trieste, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain J. Stewart, arrived in harbour on the 30th Sept. from Moulmein, (Sept 14th) with a cargo of timber.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Baghdad, 809 tons, Captain F. W. Frohawk, arrived in harbour on the 30th Sept. from Mozambique (August 29th), with a general cargo and 62 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Assyria, 969 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf (Sept 1st), with a general cargo and the following passengers.—From London.—Mr. J. Cameron, Mr. L. R. H. Elmhurst. From Karachi—Mrs. Anderson and child, Lieut Hartigan, Mr. W. J. Weightman, Mr. D. Drew, Mr. A Aquino, 91 deck and 97 horses.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

1st October.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Singapore..	2407	J. Paredi	A	F. Bozzoni & Co.
„ Bengal	2521	W. B. Anderson	B	P. & O. Co.
„ Cathay	1884	K. Ashdown.....	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Sorrento.......	1775	J. F. Rodger.....	E	F., Muir & Co.
„ Yesso	1381	Brotherstone	F	F., Muir & Co.
„ New Guinea	1699	J. W. Wale	G	M. Mackenzie.
„ Europa	1492	A. Talbot	H J	K., Nixon & Co.
„ Clan Macgregor	1926	S. H. Palmer	K	F., Muir & Co.
„ Nedjed	1733	J. H. Robson	L	K., Nixon & Co.
„ Kirby Hall..	1759	G. D. Pearse.....	M	E., Bates & Co.
„ Niagara	2044	W. Gill	N	K., Nixon & Co.
„ L Mornish..	1298	J. Printice........	O	J. Mackintosh.
„ Kt. Errant..	2283	J. C. McGill	P	K., Nixon & Co.
„ Dunedin......	1417	J. P. Crimings...	Q	J. Mackintosh.
„ Tiverton	..	....	Ibis	....

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
30	Baghdad (s)	Frohawk ..	Mozambique, Aug 29
	Chupra (s)	Stewart	Moulmein, Sept. 14.
Oct. 1	Assyria (s)	Tice	Persian Gulf, Sept 1

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
1	I. M. S. Clive	Creagh	Karachi.
	Commilla (s)	Mitchell ...	Karachi.
	Knight Errant (s).	Gill	Antwerp.
	Assam (s)	Hassall	Aden and Trieste.
	Singapore (s)	Parodi	Genoa, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Ship Allan, Gheri, for Calcutta.

Steamer Bhownuggur, for Bhownuggur.

„ Knight Errant, Gill, for Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Bagdad, for Zanzibar.

„ Assyria, for P. Gulf, via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 27.—Steamers Cachar, Purulia and Merkara.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 1.

From Glasgow.

Clan Macgregor s—70 cases whisky, C., Palmer and Co.

Keiley Hall s—2 hogsheads wine, S Cowasjee.

Clan Macdonald s—30 cases whisky, John Heyn.

City of Carthage s—60 cases whisky, J Heyn.

From London.

Yesso s—25 cases sporting gunpewder, Treacher and Co; 8 cases chemicals, H Mooljee and Co; 25 cases matches, Volkart Bros.

Mirzapore s—1 quarter-cask whisky, Phipson and Co.

Huzzura s—14 cases whisky, C Palmer and Co.

Kerbella s—58 cases wine, S Hormusjee Bottlewalla; 85 cases oldtom, and 140 cases wine, D Cowasjee; 40 cases wine, D Eduljee.

Bengal s—34 cases medicine, Treacher and Co; 35 cases provisions, Boltom and Co; 51 cases sewing machines, D Merwanjee; 500 casks cement, Ewart Latham and Co; 53 packages paper, S A S Dawssa.

Verona s—100 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.

Sorrento s—200 cases window glass, R Steuart and Co.

From Trieste.

Orion s—3 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Singapore s—52 cases brandy, S H Bottlewalla; 75 cases brandy, S Cowasjee.

From Antwerp.

Sorrento s—125 boxes candles, B Shapoorjee.

DAILY EXPORTS—October 1.

For Liverpool.

Clan Macgregor s—500 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 12 bales wool, M. Jetha; 25 bales wool, V. Jeewaraj; 72 bales wool, T. Chunnidass; 150 cwts gum, J. Purdham.

For London.

Sutlej s—60 cwts pearlshells, L Dewjee; 60 cwts gum, E. Peerdina; 62 cwts pearlshells, B. Sajun; 60 cwts gum, N. Essa; 113 cwts gum, N. Dowji; 40 cwts gum, D. Khimji; 113 cwts gum, D. Heerji and Co.

Assam s—1 box gold bars, C. Dorabjee; 1 box gold bars, The Comptoird, Escompte de Paris.

County of Salop s—100 bales cotton, J.C. Bushby and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Bombay Co, Limited.

For Hull.

Niagara s—645 cwts myrabollams, R. R. Rughunath; 990 cwts wheat, A. Salmon and Co.

For Antwerp.

Knight Errant s—1,000 cwts ginjellyseed, A Blaschock and Co; 840 cwts poppyseed, A. Blaschock and Co; 112 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, T. and Boutillier.

Yesso s—187 cwts rapeseed, G. Bharmull.

For Havre.

Dunedin s—1,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

For Hongkong.

Cathay s—125 cwts onions, Q. L. Esoo; 7 chests opium, D. Sasson and Co; 22 chests opium, T. Topun; 16 chests opium, A. E. Ellias and Co; 87 chests opium, C. Ebram; 10 chests opium, H. H. Hassom; 11 chests opium, L. Chuttoo; [illegible] chests opium, E. Noordin and Co; 19 chests opium, J. Peerbhoy and Co; 7 chests opium, O. [illegible] and Co; 121 chests opium, P. and O. Co; 200 cwts onions, A. Moosa; 12 chests opium, D. Dawarkabux.

For Shanghai.

Cathy s—27 chests opium, J. Peerbhoy and Co; 8 chests opium, C. Bomanji and Co; 11 chests opium, D. Dawarkabux; 12 chests opium, M. Bulkishen; 15 chests opium, C. Ebram; 7 chests opium, D. Sassoon and Co; 7 chests opium, D. Foolchund; 1 chest opium, S. [illegible]; 120 chests opium, E. Noordin and Co; 10 chests opium, T. Topun; 19 chests opium, D. Dunjeeshaw.

NOTICES.

GOUT RHEUMATISM

CURED BY THE USE OF DOCTOR LAVILL E' LIQUOR AND PILLS

Approved by Doctor OSSIAN HENRY, Analytical Chemist of the Academie de Medecine of Paris.

"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.

"The pills in Chronical State.

"The liquor must be taken during the most acute ts.

"The pills must be taken during the interval of "fits to prevent them.

"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism should "read Doctor Laville's treatise.

"Post free, to all parts: 4d."

Wholesale, COMAR, 28, rue Saint-Claude, Paris.
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
M. SCHUSTER, General Agent for India.

PRIZE OF £ 660 TO LAROCHE

Laroche's TRIPLE QUININE WINE

GOLD MEDAL PRIZE £660

FROM THE THREE CINCHONAS

"This *VINOUS ELIXIR* is the *most powerful* and valuable of the preparations of Quinine as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of *weakness* and *general debility, loss of appetite, changes of life, nervousness, exhaustion, fever*, etc.

ALSO prepared with **IRON** for *chlorosis, purifying* the *blood*, for *scrofulous affections*, etc.

Paris, 22, rue Drouot, 22, Paris.
LONDON, NEWBERRY et Co., Druggists.
BOMBAY: BOLTON & Co.; MORENAS & Co.

DOCTOR RABUTEAU'S

(Laureate of the Institute of France).

DRAGEES, ELIXIR, SYRUP OF IRON, is used with great success in *Anemia, Chlorosis, Children's Weakness, Debility, Exhaustion, Convalescence, Poorness of Blood* after *fatigues, watches* and *excesses* of *all kinds*.

DOCTOR CLIN'S

(Medal of the Montyon Prize).

BROMIDE OF CAMPHOR is prepared in Capsules and Dragées. For *Nervous Diseases* and *in Brain* or *Mental affections.*

MATHEY-CAYLUS'

JAPONESE DROPS cure instantaneously the most violent TOOTH-ACHE and prevent the Pain from coming again by destroying the caries.

CLIN ET Co., PHARMACISTS, PARIS.

The products of CLIN et Co., Purveyors to the Hospitals of Paris, may be had of all Chemists and Druggists.

GOLD MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884.

CHASSAING'S WINE

WITH

PEPSINE AND DIASTASE.

IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

FALIERES' PHOSPHATINE,

This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

FALIERES' SYRUP

Of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

FALIERES' GRANULATED

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Is employed against the same affections.

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And at all Pharmacies.

COUGHS COLDS

Influenza, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Tickling Cough, Acute or Chronic Bronchitis, Hoarseness or Extinction of the Voice, RAPIDLY CURED BY

VAUQUELIN'S SYRUP AND PASTE

VAUQUELIN-DESLAURIERS, 31, rue de Clery, Paris.
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

Skin Diseases, Herpes, Congestions, Scrofula, Ulcers and Vitiated Blood.

DR. GIBERT'S

THE ONLY GENUINE

IODURATED DEPURATIVE DRAGEES

(Sugar-Coated Pills)

Constitute the *best*, the most *agreeable*, the most *active* and most *economical* of all known depuratives. They suit all ages and all constitutions of both sexes.

Only price in Paris 5 fr. (4 sh.)

DESLAURIERS (late BOUTIGNY),
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Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

ASTHMA, OPPRESSION,

LARYNGITES, Neuralgia in the face, SLEEPLESSNESS

VAUQUELIN'S ANTI-ASTHMATIC TUBES releave INSTANTLY.

Eight or ten inhalations are sufficient.

ASTHMA.

DESLAURIERS' ANTI-ASTHMATIC ELIXIR

Keeps off crisis and rapidly causes them to disappear.

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BRASS CASED TUBE,
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BRASS & IRON BEDSTEADS,
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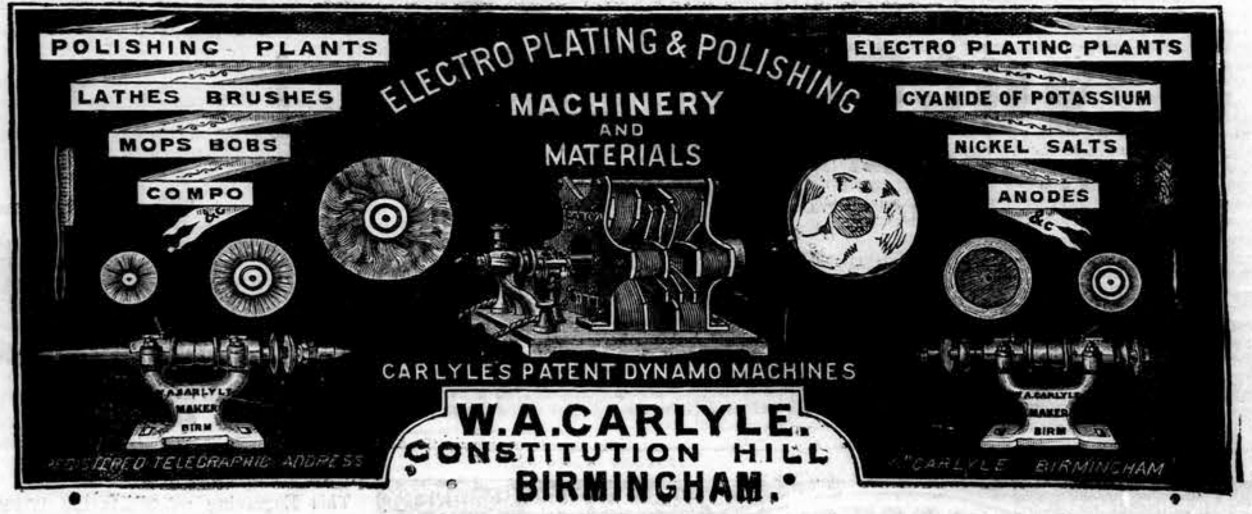

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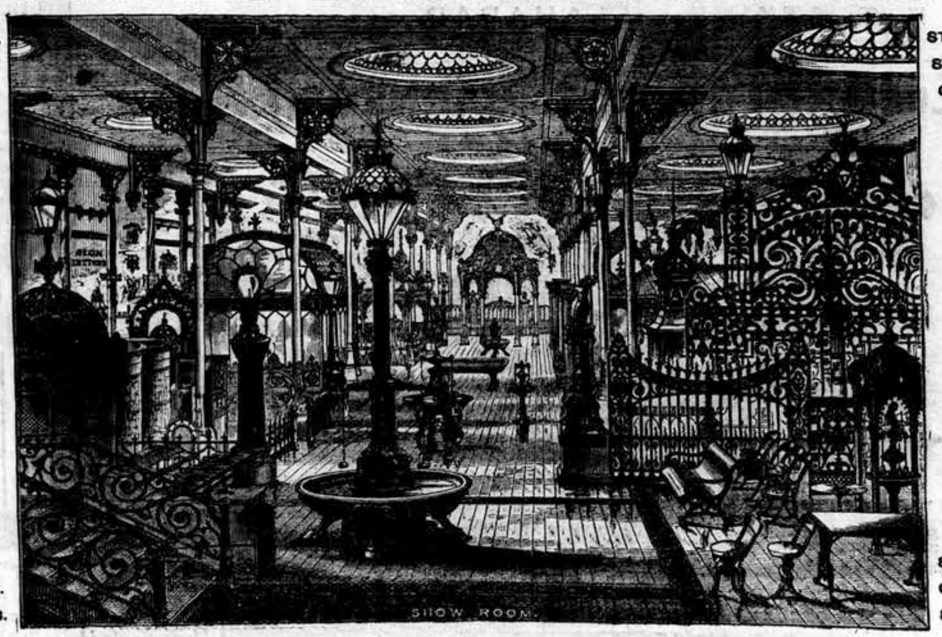

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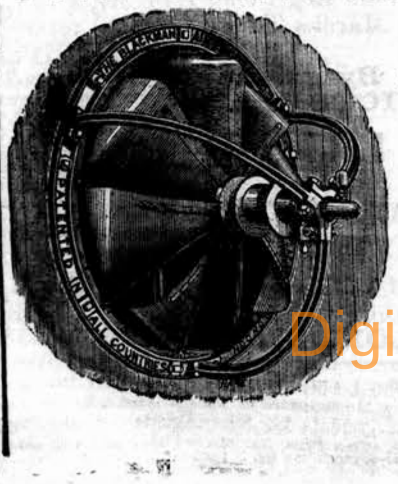

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GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., *&c.*

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"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

1.	Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0	7.	Imperial	per 100 Rs.		3	0
2.	Duke of Connaught	" "	4	0	8.	Alpha	"	"	2	8
3.	Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)	" "	4	0	9.	Prince of Wales	"	"	2	0
4.	Finos (Lady)	" "	3	0	10.	Prince Boris	"	"	2	0
5.	Bosphorus	" "	3	8	11.	Victoria	"	"	1	8
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N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL YENITGE TURKISH TOBACCO.

Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

Extra Flowers, per lb.	Rs.	12	0	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	Rs.	6	0
No. 1 (most delicate and aromatique), per lb.	"	8	0	No. 3 (favourite smoke), per lb.	"	4	0

REAL HABANA CIGARS.

(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra fine quality.)

Exquisita	per box of	25	Rs.	6	0	Zenobia (spotted)	per box of	100	Rs.	9	0
El Re del Mondo	"	50	"	11	0	El Caliope	"	50	"	6	0
Jose Vargas	"	50	"	10	0	La Selika	"	50	"	6	8
La Flor de Tobaccos	"	50	"	8	0	Romeo and Juliette	"	50	"	4	0
Trabucos Alexandrie	"	25	"	3	4	La Flor de Java	"	100	"	4	8
Semiramis	"	100	"	11	0	La Delice (per packet of 20, Re. 1)	"	100	"	4	8

Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop. 1881.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	per lb. Rs.	3	0	Cavendish	per lb. Rs.	1 8
Medium	" "	2	8	Virginia Bird's Eye	" "	3 0

And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco.

The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, G. B. D., and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all Smokers' Requisites.

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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co'S CARLTON TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL,

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N.B.—Each bottle of Carlton Whiskey (Eleven years old) has the Trade Mark stamped in Blue letters on a White capsule. The Highland Malt Whiskey (Five years old) in Blue letters on a Red capsule. None other is genuine.

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READ BROTHERS, LONDON. THE DOG'S-HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

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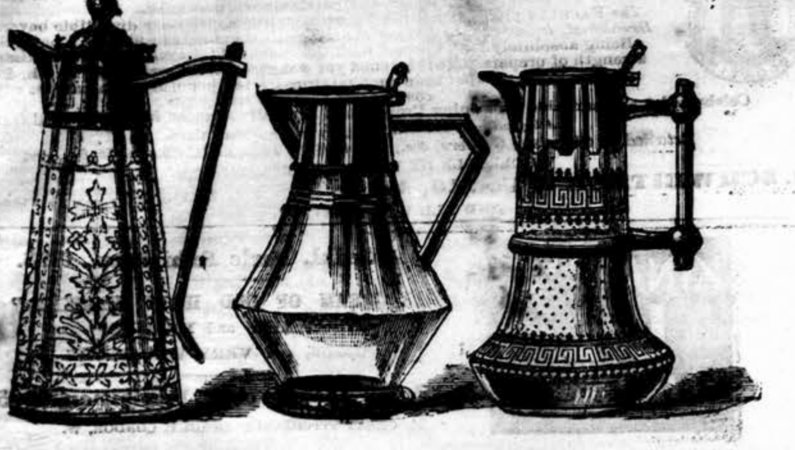

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From Rs. 20 to 40, each.
Finely Engraved, do.
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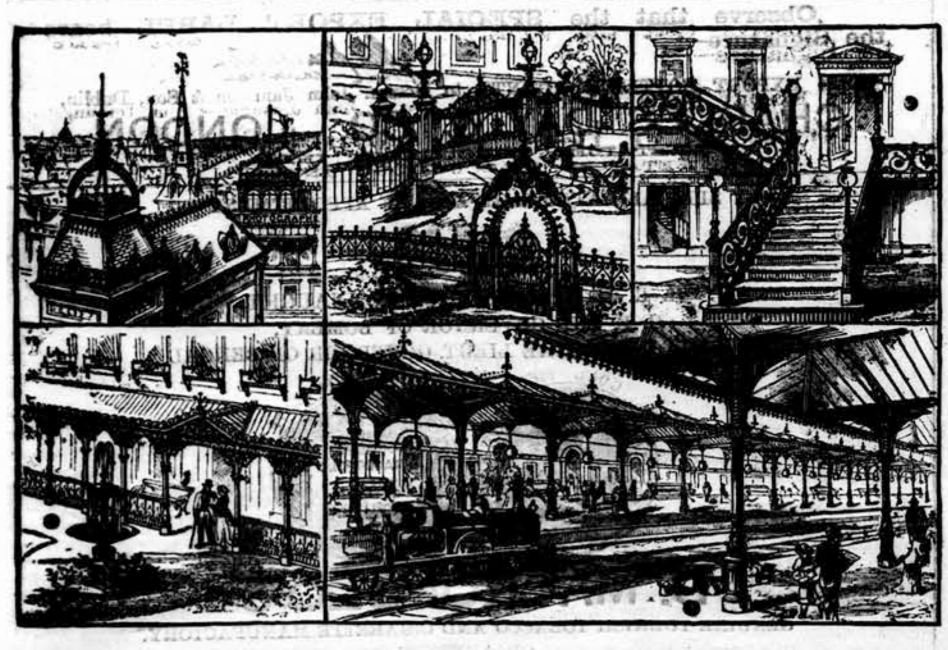

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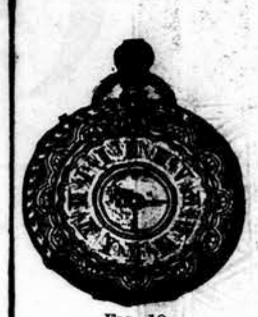

FIG. 10.

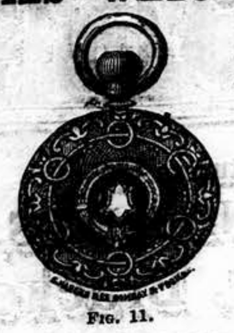

FIG. 11.

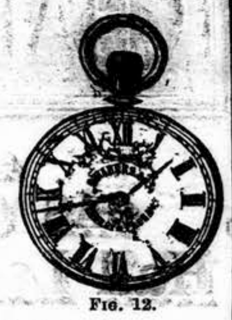

FIG. 12.

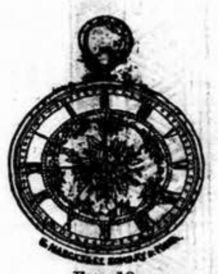

FIG. 13.

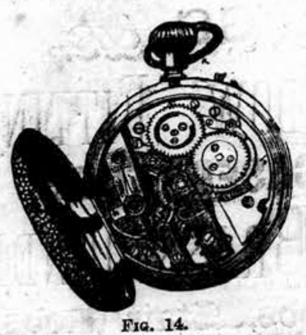

FIG. 14.

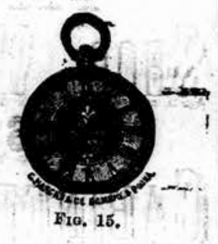

FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10...	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12...	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11... ...	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	150	0
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Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... ... ... from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... ... from Rs. 280 to	700	0

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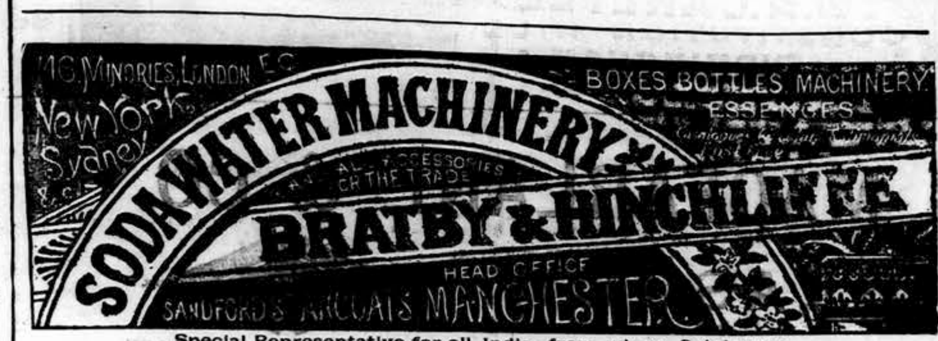

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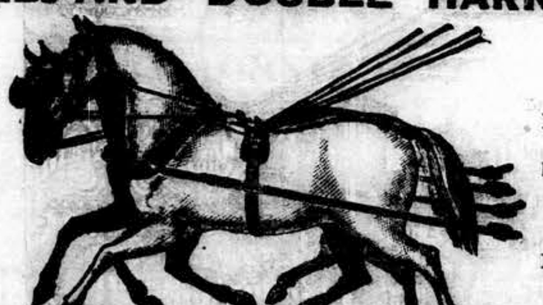

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DOUBLE do. from Rs. 250 to Rs. 450.

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Tandem, Brass-mounted, from Rs. 235 to Rs. 290.

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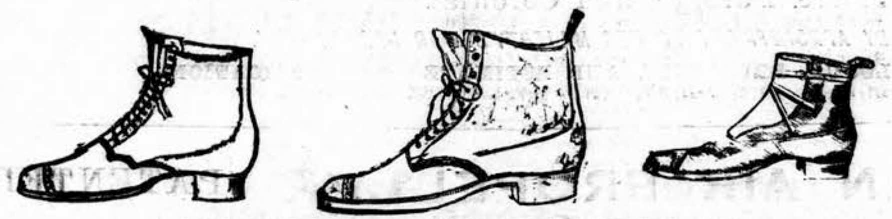

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BY SPECIAL WARRANT TO
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DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS AT LONDON CASH PRICES.

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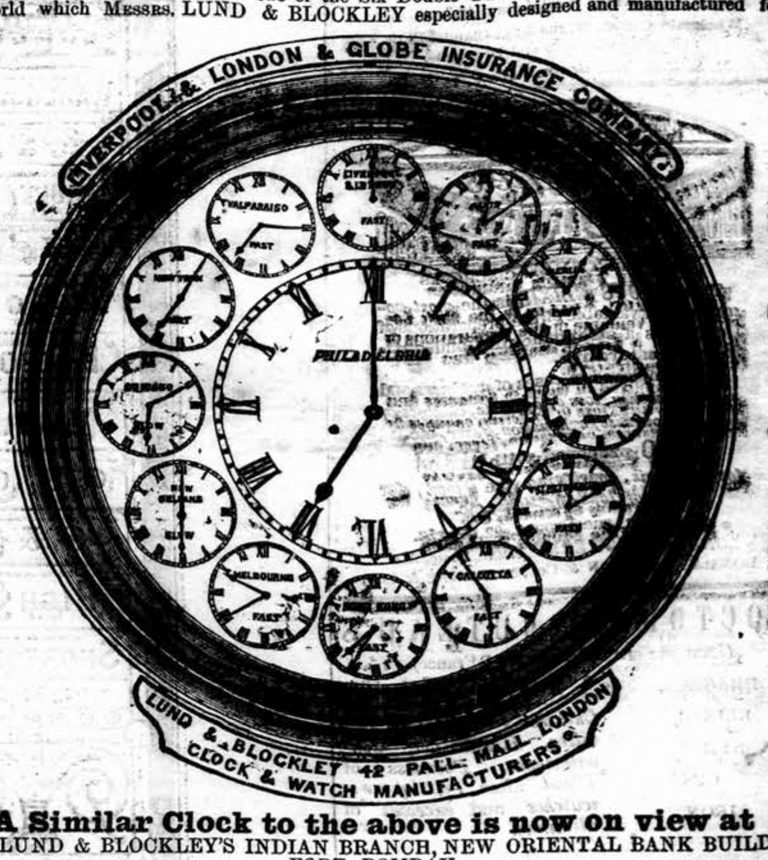

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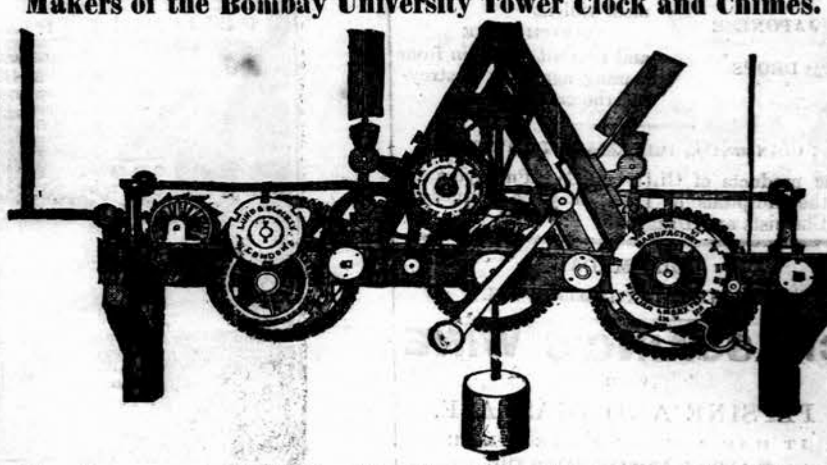

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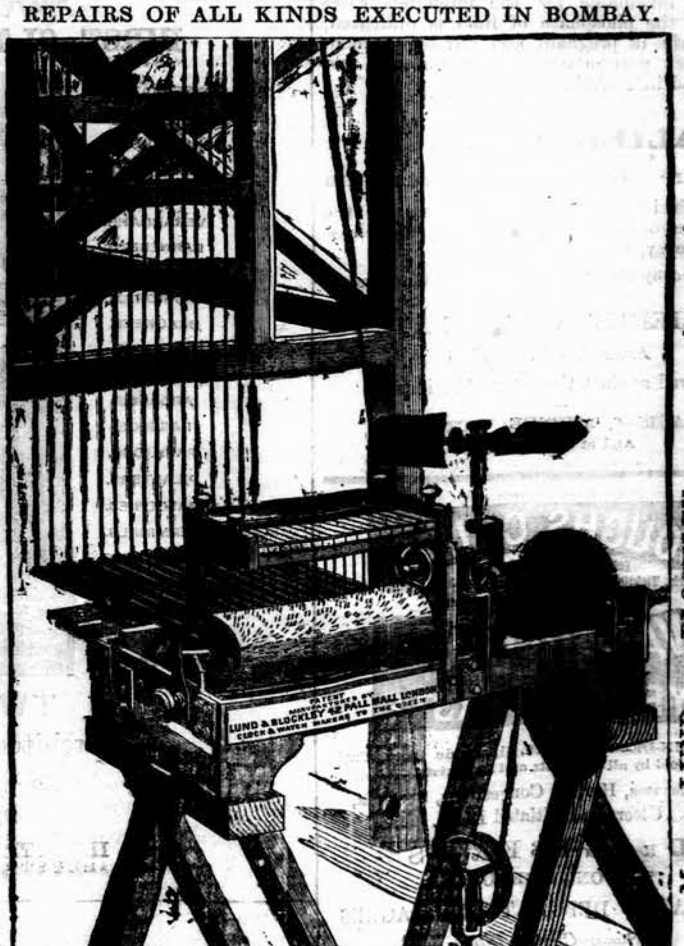

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